

THE LITERARY GAZETTE

AND

Journal of the Belles Lettres, Arts, Sciences, &c.

No. 1296.

LONDON, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1841.

PRICE 8d.
Stamped Edition, 9d.

REVIEWS OF NEW BOOKS.

A Residence on the Shores of the Baltic: described in a Series of Letters. 2 vols. 12mo. Murray.

THE production of a lively and intelligent female pen, this work sets off at a higher pressure steam-speed than it continues to maintain to the end. In other words, the beginning promises better things than the conclusion quite fulfils. The voyage to Copenhagen and Cronstadt in thirteen days, a residence at Petersburg, and an overland journey to Reval, are all painted with discrimination, and often with spirit: but the residence at Reval for many months, and the accounts of Esthonia, are like the country, rather flat and monotonous; and the notices of balls and entertainments, with initial personages flourishing therein (Barons A and B, and Countesses C and D, and Princes X, Y, and Z), but for the foreign names, might be mistaken for characters in one of our at-home would-be fashionable novels. There is far too much of them, as well as of dresses and other little feminine subjects, which, though excellent gossip for mammams and milliners, seem hardly worth so much attention from one who can write so well on generally interesting matters as the author of these volumes. What is indifferent in them, therefore, we shall dismiss with these remarks, and proceed to the more pleasant and useful task of shewing how much better the publication might have been, had it been one volume instead of two. The feelings of dismay and terror during a storm at sea have often been described; but we do not remember a more natural and forcible sketch than the following, during a dangerous tempest, as our fair traveller steamed through the northern waves:—

"At first, all was borne with infinite good humour, and there was plenty of the ludicrous to supply the absence of the comfortable; but soon this vanished amidst the tumult of the elements: jokes came few and far between from lips which carefully suppressed other feelings; and the tacit freemasonry of anxiety was all that remained to the slender remnant in the saloon. Three exhausting days had thus been passed, each rougher than its predecessor, and the evening of the third now wore on frightfully. The promptitude of all hands—the fearful shocks—and the upturned position of the vessel, banished even the small comfort which our ignorance of sea-matters had afforded. A few of us, unable to quit the comfort of companionship, lingered up by the light of a small lamp sunk deep in a basin. The steward and stewardess each stood at the door of their respective departments. The pretty young English girl, who had meanwhile much associated herself with me, and hitherto proved a stout sailor, now, giving way to a sense of danger her short life had never before experienced, flung herself on my neck and wept in agony. I tried to comfort her; but words of comfort came strangely from one who knew none within, and were contradicted too instantly by the wild hubbub around. I felt like a false prophet, saying 'peace, peace,' where there was no peace. There are not many who have

leisure to note the various sounds of a desperate vessel—the horrid crack and strain which accompanies each descent into the abyss, and which the ear drinks greedily in till it knows them by heart, or till a new wrench, louder than the foregoing, startles and probes you to a fresh sense of fear. Or, worse than all, the swimming, deathlike suspense of sound and movement, when she lies powerless in the curdling deep, and the moan of the gale, and the toll of the watch-bell, sounding like your knell, is heard above. At this moment a tremendous sea lifted us from the ocean, and then hurried us crashing down to a depth whence it seemed impossible for any inanimate object to recover itself. All the furniture fell around; and in the convulsive grasp with which I clung to my companion, I felt another arm was round her neck—it was her mother, pale and agitated—her little boy on her other hand. The stewardess was on her knees; and the steward, with the *sang froid* of long sea-experience, coolly said, 'Such another sea will finish us.' All now rushed from their berths—sickness was forgotten in the general panic; and the captain's clear voice was heard calling down the companion, 'Let the passengers prepare to come on deck at a moment's warning, but not before.' Not a word now was spoken; and, with hearts less appalled with the actual presence of danger than wrung with the recollection of home and friends, each prepared himself or assisted others. And thus we waited—some trembling, others cold and firm as marble,—none in foolish lamentations; our hearts sick with the excessive tension which weighted the overlaid minutes; every instant expecting the dread summons on deck—every instant thankful that its predecessor had left us in safety. Four mortal hours—from midnight till four in the morning—the struggle lasted, when the captain appeared amongst us, and bade us retire to rest: no question was asked him; but his bleached face and worn looks shewed the wear of mind and body he had undergone. Thus our trial ended. Thanks be to God and our good ship."

Arrived at Petersburg, our countrywoman was enabled, under high auspices, to see the lions; but the *entré* confirms all the unfavourable impressions of the vexatious "non-intercourse" nature of the fiscal processes by which Russia guards itself against the invasion of foreign visitors.

"In our simplicity (says the author) we had imagined that the Cronstadt precautions had sufficed to qualify us for entering Russia; and reckoned on drawing up alongside the quay, and being allowed, after our many dangers and detentions, quietly to step on shore. But we were sad novices. Half an hour passed thus away; which to people, cold, hungry, and weary—what should we have done without that nice nap?—seemed interminable; when a rush of fresh uniforms boarded us from another vessel, who proceeded to turn out the gentlemen's pockets and the ladies' reticules, and seemed themselves in most admirable training for pick-pockets. Then one by one we were led across a plank to an adjoining ship, where they hurried us down to a committee of grave dons

sitting below, who scrutinised first our passports and then our features, and proceeded to note down a descriptive table of the latter, of such a latitudinarian nature, that, in the scrawled credentials of identity which each received, no mother would have recognised her child. Colours, complexions, and dimensions, were jumbled with utter disregard of private feelings. Every gentleman had *une barbe noire*, every lady *la figure ovale*, and it was well if these were not reversed. These were accompanied by printed directions as to where to go, what to do, and how in general to behave ourselves whilst in his imperial majesty's dominions. At length the moment of release came; and we were permitted to touch *terra firma*, such as it is in Petersburg, and carried off to the custom-house, a large building on the English quay. Here an immense *salle*, strewn with hundreds of opened and unopened boxes, and dotted with loitering groups of *la Jeune France*, received us. With these latter we exchanged some looks of malice, as they lounged about, some yawning in weary impatience, others wringing their hands in impotent anger, while a black-looking being with face like a bull-dog and paws like a bear, fumbled and crumpled a delicate *garde-robe* without mercy—stirring up large and small, tender and tough, things precious and things vile, ruthlessly together, to the unutterable indignation and anguish of the proprietor. To witness the devastation of an English writing-desk was a curious sight to an uninterested spectator. First, the lock excited great anger, and was a convincing proof that little was to be done with Bramah by brute force; and, this passed, there ensued as striking an illustration of the old adage of a bull in a china-shop as could possibly be devised. Every touch was mischief. They soiled the writing-paper and spilt the ink; mixed up wax, wafers, and water-colours. Then, in their search for Russian bank-notes, the introduction of which is strictly interdicted, they shook out the blotting-book, whence a shower of letters of introduction, cards of address, and a variety of miscellaneous documents, floated to distant corners of the *salle*—ransacked the private drawer, of which they were perfectly *au fait*,—displaced all the steel paraphernalia, and then crammed them into their wrong places, cutting their fingers at the same time—the only action which afforded the spectator any unmixed pleasure; and now, smarting with the pain, flung down the lid, and left the grumbling owner to gather his scriptural fragments together as he best could. Beyond the writing-desk they did not choose to proceed. It was past the regulation-time; and instead of allowing the weary traveller, as is usual in such cases, to take his carpet-bag of necessities, the smallest article was denied with a stolid pertinacity, which intimated no great sympathy on their parts for the comforts of clean linen. All this is, and must be, most disgusting to a traveller's feelings. This is not the intention of any custom-house in the world, or, if so of Russia, more's the pity. At best, all custom-house regulations, in the case of the mere traveller, can but be considered as a necessary evil, which further falls on him just at the time when he is least

fitted to bear unnecessary fatigue, detention, or vexation. The courtesy and hospitality of nations, therefore, demands that the needful forms be conducted with the utmost kindness and politeness, while good sense dictates their being submitted to in the same spirit. Few travellers remain long enough in Russia to wear off the disagreeable impressions of their inauguration scene."

Before referring to other portions of the "Residence," we will extract by far the most important and interesting passage in the volumes before us; and one which seems to bear with it enough of likelihood, circumstantiality, and authority, to be the true version of a very remarkable historical event. Our lady says:—

"From Colonel S. I have received a most interesting account of the rebellion which greeted Nicholas's accession to the throne, on the 14th December, 1826; an historical occurrence of which we know but little, and than which few events have left deeper traces of their existence in public mistrust and private misery. As other means have put into my hands some valuable documents relating to the same, I am enabled to give an account which I think will be interesting, and which may serve also to shew the materials of which most plots are here composed. As early as 1816, among the troops returning to Russia upon the conclusion of peace, were a few young officers, who, having become acquainted with the political tendency of various secret associations in Germany, and fired with ideas, then less guilty than romantic, resolved upon establishing something similar in Russia. To these raw beginners others quickly joined themselves; and in February 1817, the basis was laid of an association called 'The Society of the Public Good.' One of the chief members was a Colonel Pestel, aid-de-camp to Count Witgenstein, who, being distinguished for talent and strength of character, was entrusted with the formation of a code of rules. These, had their right or their power in any way been adapted to the end proposed, would doubtless have been of great public benefit, being principally directed towards the encouragement and maintenance of charitable institutions, to the formation of schools on the Lancastrian principles, to the better administration of justice in the courts of law (that most crying of all public abuses in Russia), and to the development of national industry, and attainment of commercial prosperity. On the other hand, these benevolent statutes included the vows of a blind obedience, and the liberty of resorting to the most violent means, even 'to the secret dagger and the secret cup.' To the maintenance of the society each member was to subscribe the twentieth part of his income, — a condition which none seemed particularly anxious to fulfil, since at no time does it appear that a sum of more than 5000 roubles, about 200l., was collected, which was spent by Prince Troubetskoi, secretary to the body, but not for the service of the same. This association rapidly grew in strength; but with their numbers increased also their factions, and all their sittings were characterised by disorder and want of integrity. It was not long before a false report of a design on the part of the Emperor Alexander to re-establish the kingdom of Poland, and retire with his court to Warsaw, gave rise to violent commotions, and to the first open project of regicide; and more than one member volunteered his arm for the deed. This bravado, however, frightened the more prudent or timid; and many subsequent convocations leant towards the republican form

of government, to the banishment of every member of the imperial family, or to the retention of the Empress Elizabeth, Alexander's wife, alone, as head of a limited monarchy. Occasionally their thoughts were devoted to the form of constitution best adapted to their views; at one sitting selecting England as a model; at another, Spain; and at a third, America: and having become acquainted with the existence of a powerful secret body in Poland, they mutually communicated their plans; the Society of the Public Good binding themselves to acknowledge the independence of Poland, and to restore those conquered provinces, according to their phrase, 'not yet Russified'; whilst the Polish body promised to abet every movement of its colleague, and to withhold the Grand Duke Constantine, viceroy of Warsaw, from returning to Russia on any outburst of the conspiracy. A further reinforcement was furnished by the discovery of another society in Russia, entitled, 'The United Slavonians'; thus verifying the Russian proverb, that 'those who work in the dark have light enough to know their own.' These combined forces, though subdivided into numerous garrisons, and scattered about the empire, were nevertheless designated in general as the societies of the north and of the south; the former comprising Petersburg, the latter Moscow, Toulczyn, &c.; of which latter, Pestel, mentioned above, the most dangerous member because the most resolute, one whom even his companions looked on with fear as 'an ambitious, designing man,' — 'a Buonaparte, and not a Washington,' — was the head. In the mean time the conspiracy included the most celebrated names, either in family or fame, in Russia: such as the Princes Troubetskoi, Obolensky, Baryatinski, Volkonski, Galitzin, &c.; the names of Narischkin, Tolstoi, Rosen, Mouravieff, four of them, Bulgarrin, Bestucheff the author, &c. &c. To affirm that these were all military is useless in a country where to be a man is to be a soldier; and every means were employed to prepare for a struggle, by spreading disaffection among the soldiery, who, to do them justice, were only turned from their duty by an artful misrepresentation of the same, or by a direct fabrication of the emperor's orders; while Bestucheff, one of Russia's first writers, employed his pen in publishing seditious and exciting poems and addresses. Proceeding thus from one extreme to another, each fresh meeting of the conspirators gave birth to wilder schemes of government, all pointing at self-aggrandisement in various shapes, while, with brutal *sang froid*, the imperial family were condemned to a general massacre; — Pestel coolly counting on his fingers up to thirteen necessary murders, adding, 'I will prepare the braves to deal the blows; Baryatinski has several ready.' With their blood-thirstiness, however, their disorders kept pace; almost every sitting terminating in discussions which nullified their resolves; and thus, under God's providence, the Emperor Alexander slept safe in his bed, though a traitor not seldom mounted guard at his door. For it is remarkable, that, of several who assumed the night-watch at the palace expressly for the purpose of murdering the emperor in his sleep, not one was found capable of carrying this plan into execution. From time to time, it is believed, intelligence of this plot reached him; but weary with the weight of a Russian diadem, and careless of his own life, he gave the subject no attention. In the June preceding his death, however, these reports (devisers from the cause not being wanting) as-

sumed too responsible a shape to be neglected; and at Taganrog, whence he never returned, precautionary means were taken, which, while they did not in the least intimidate, served but to aggravate the party. The event of Alexander's death was lamented by some of the conspirators, as an opportunity for open revolt lost never to be recovered; by others, as having frustrated plans of private revenge. In the mean time the 14th of December approached. This was the day appointed for administering the oaths of fidelity to the troops in favour of Nicholas, who acceded to the throne, not less by the wish of Alexander than by the voluntary renunciation of Constantine. This latter circumstance, however, was grasped as a pretext for disaffecting the soldiers. Although their plans were as unripe as ever they had been, or probably would have been, and but a small number of the sworn assembled in Petersburg, yet a rising for that day was hastily resolved on, and Prince Troubetskoi elected as the chief. The disaffected officers ran through the ranks, urging the soldiers not to take the oath to Nicholas, alleging that the Grand Duke Constantine was in irons, the Grand Duke Michael the same; and that the former would increase the pay of all who remained faithful to him. Cries of 'Constantine and the Constitution' were raised — the latter word, new to every Russian ear, and perfectly unintelligible to the simple soldiery, was explained to them as meaning Constantine's wife! — and a more biting sarcasm could not have been uttered. Arriving in this condition at the Grand Square, and beneath the windows of the Winter Palace, where the empress, with her whole court, were assembled, the revolt became apparent. Count Miloradewitch and Colonel Stiirler, colonels of two regiments which refused to obey their orders, were both assassinated in cold blood by Kahowsky, one of the most brutal of the conspiracy. The Grand Duke Michael, also, narrowly escaped with life. One moment of fear or irresolution on the part of the crown had turned the day, as it has done before now in Russia; but the conspirators had mistaken their man. Nicholas stood forth in a character which he had never before had occasion to shew. Firm to his rights, and dauntless in personal courage, he strengthened the bravery of the faithful, and inspired many a wavering heart with instantaneous enthusiasm for his person. The rebels fought with desperation; but their numbers were few; their chief had dastardly abandoned his post, or, rather, had never appeared at it; and after a few rounds of cannon had been discharged, this long-fermenting conspiracy, which had formed visions alternately of liberty and dominion, which had projected the restorations of kingdoms and the foundation of republics, which had promised provinces and places, and had anticipated bringing the proud Nicholas to conditions, if not to utter submission, was quelled before night, with nothing remaining but mistrust in the bosom of the sovereign, and disgrace upon half the noble families in the empire. Now began the painful task of investigation. Every day brought forth fresh convictions, and proofs strong as daylight branded many as guilty, of whom the merest suspicion would have been deemed calumny. But no means had been neglected to secure adherents. Wives had misled their husbands, brothers their brethren. The commission seems to have been conducted with great justice and indulgence; and, contrary to the usual custom of Russia—who, not content with cutting off the head of the hydra, generally sears all remembrance also with the

utmost care,—a summary of its proceedings was published. In all, one hundred and twenty-three were adjudged worthy of punishment. These were divided into twelve categories, of whom the first, five in number, including Pestel and Kahowsky, were hanged; the second degraded and banished for life to Siberia, with hard work in the mines; others degraded, with a certain portion of hard labour and exile in proportion to their guilt; whilst the twelfth class were sentenced to serve as common soldiers with power of promotion. Most of their wives and families followed the exiled; and it is reported that the colony of nobility, which this rebellion transplanted to Siberia, are living there in great comfort, their labour being little more than nominal; subscribing among themselves for all the periodicals, newspapers, and new works, which appear in the European world, and piquing themselves on the exclusive aristocracy of their circle. But this had better not be looked closer into, or, much as the guilty are to be compassionated, our ideas of right and wrong would be rather shocked at an evasion in execution of sentence, which proceeds neither from the repentance of the subject, nor the clemency of the monarch. With respect to the latter, however, many of the sentences have been mitigated, and some are already returned to their homes; bearing, nevertheless, the badge of the past in their coarse privates' uniform and other degrading restrictions. It is worthy of note, that an Englishman, or one English descended, of the name of Sherwood, was the individual who more especially betrayed the conspiracy to Alexander, though unfortunately from no motive beyond revenge, having been degraded in the army for some misdemeanour. He afterwards received a pension, and the unmerited name of *Sherwood venoi*, or Sherwood the faithful. My kind friend, Baron S., owes his elevation to that day; the murdered Colonel Stürler was his brother-in-law; and he himself is indebted for his life to the intervention of a friend's arm."

[To be continued.]

Modern Flirtations; or, a Month at Harrowgate.

By Catherine Sinclair, author of "Modern Accomplishments," &c. &c. 3 vols. Edinburgh, W. Whyte and Co.

In a sensible preface, introducing us to this clever work, the accomplished writer says, "The only peculiarity to which she makes any pretension, in once more presuming to publish, is, that, avoiding all caricature, all improbability, and all personality, she has introduced a few individuals acting and thinking in the ordinary routine of every-day life; while her highest ambition is to represent in natural colours the conduct and feelings of men elevated and ennobled by the influence of Christianity." The aim thus avowed is worthy of all praise; and the task has been performed with great verisimilitude and ability. The characters are well and naturally drawn, and throughout the novel act precisely in the manner that was to be expected from the description of the purposes Miss S. declares she had in view.

The sketch of Lord Doncaster affords a fair example of style and thought. It somewhat reminds us of a character we once heard strikingly painted in a paradox, viz., that the person was so great a scoundrel, he never did any thing wrong!

"The private vices of Lord Doncaster had been so very private, that though much was suspected, little could be known; yet, while he had few visible or personal expenses, and no

imaginable outlet for his fortune, he invariably spent all his income, and considerably more, being one of those personages occasionally seen who excite the wonder and speculation of relations and neighbours, by unaccountably frittering away fortunes of almost royal splendour, without any appearance of royal luxury or royal liberality. Wearied of the world, in which he had nothing more to desire, and of himself, as he had nothing to think of or to do,—bored, in short, with the want of a want, Lord Doncaster's life was indeed a mere heartless pageant of mean ostentation and fretful pride; sternly insulated in a state of solitary old-bachelor despotism, and absorbed in himself to a degree which no ordinary mind could conceive or comprehend. Encumbered with so many unoccupied hours, it was a subject of as much wonder how he disposed of his superfluous time as of his superfluous fortune; but he settled that question, by remarking one day to his nephew, that 'the great business of life is to shuffle through the day anyhow till dinner-time.' Like all parsimonious men, Lord Doncaster could not endure to hear any one else reckoned affluent; and Louis De Crespiigny knew that a certain recipe for irritating him was to over-estimate everybody's income, consequently he amused himself occasionally by audibly giving out Lord Towercliffe's fortune to be 15,000*l.* a year, and estimating his friend Sir Patrick Dunbar's rent-roll at a clear sum of 20,000*l.* per annum; while he slyly watched his uncle's rising choler, and patiently heard, for the fiftieth time, an elaborate explanation, that it was impossible, and a sober calculation, which reduced both the offending parties almost to beggary. In the month of August, as regularly as time revolved, Lord Doncaster delighted to read in the newspapers his own pompous advertisement, the only original composition he was ever known to attempt, in which he prohibited poachers and strangers from shooting on his moors in Argyleshire, Mid-Lothian, Yorkshire, Galloway, Cromarty, and Caithness; but, except the annual appearance of this spirited manifesto, no public evidence ever came forth of that extraordinary wealth which property so extensive must be supposed to produce. No charitable donations bore witness to Lord Doncaster's liberality—no country objects were encouraged by his public spirit; and the monuments daily arising in memory of departed merit made a vain appeal for his pecuniary tribute of respect and regret; for Lord Doncaster neither respected nor regretted any man. It was an often-repeated axiom of Lord Doncaster's, that every man cheats or is cheated; but in one instance, and one only, his lordship had shewn apparently some kind feeling, or rather, perhaps, he might be said to have exhibited a capricious freak of benevolence, though the result had been such as to afford him an excuse ever afterwards for not again attempting a single act of gratuitous liberality."

All grades of people figure in these pages—the good, the bad, and the middling, or mixed good and bad. Among the second are the Anstruthers; and in these only the writer seems to have approached the confines of romance. It is perhaps a compliment to a good mind, that it only exaggerates when it attempts to develop the evil passions.

"Without education or principle, and with no friend on the wide earth to confide in or to consult, the two young Anstruthers, like weeds that will yet flourish though trampled upon, grew up vigorous in body, and enthusiastically as well as devotedly attached to each other, with a depth and power of affection which ap-

peared, before long, the only redeeming quality in characters wherein strong passions and weak principles promised little, and threatened much, to all with whom they might hereafter become associated. The resemblance between them was as remarkable as their attachment, both having dark Italian-looking countenances, of remarkable symmetry, with a singularly excitable and determined expression in their large lustrous eyes, while it was remarkable that neither could by possibility look any one steadily in the face. There was a wild, almost feverish brilliancy in the eye of Ernest, expressive of a fiery impetuosity, amounting at times almost to an appearance of insanity, when, after being obliged to crouch and flatter for his bread before Lord Doncaster, he would retire with Mary, and give loose to all the angry torrent of his long-suppressed emotions. The sister's heart cowered sometimes before the flood of invectives and imprecations with which he relieved his heart by speaking of his wrongs, while he seemed to cherish a gnawing belief that fortune herself had shewn him a most unaccountable and undeserved enmity, which he was resolved, by fair or by foul means, to subvert. 'I shall yet rise above all the accidents of fortune! It shall be done; I care not how, Mary,' said he sternly. 'We must not be over-particular on that score; for, as the proverb says,—A cat in mittens will never catch mice!'"

The subjoined example of the natural contrasts advantageously with this:—

"In the mind of Marion, immediate starvation, and going out as a governess, were the two ideas that most prominently connected themselves with the consciousness of being ruined; for her conception of bankruptcy was of the most terrifying description. In the few novels she had ever seen, the heroines could always support themselves by selling their drawings; but Marion did not hope to gain an independent livelihood by her slanting castles and top-heavy trees; though taking in plain work, or teaching music, suggested themselves as possible resources. Marion thought of arrests, bailiffs, writs, and of the world come to an end. The sunny hours of her life seemed suddenly darkened, and she had grown old in a day! In the simplicity of her heart, she imagined that a ruined man of rank and fashion was like a ruined man in earnest; obliged actually to reduce his establishment! to dismiss his servants! to dispose of his equipages! to make an auction of his furniture! to part with his plate! and really to live as if he were in downright matter-of-fact earnest poor!—'to exist,' as Sir Patrick once contemptuously said of Richard Granville, 'on two-pence a year, paid quarterly!' The slow-moving hackney-coach stopped at last before the gate of Sir Patrick's new residence, St. John's Lodge, a gloomy antique villa near Holyrood House, with gabled windows, stone balconies, richly-carved balustrades, and pointed roof, surrounded by dusty beech-trees, and formal yew-hedges, clipped into fifty unimaginable shapes. Marion was surprised, on hastily alighting, to perceive the whole house glittering with lights, and would have supposed she had made some mistake, had not the bell been instantly answered by Sir Patrick's own man, followed by the usual three yellow-plush footmen. 'Faithful creatures!' thought she, having often heard of old servants who insisted on being retained for nothing; 'amidst all Patrick's distress, this must indeed be gratifying!' In a tumult of emotion, Marion, throwing off her bonnet, rushed up a broad well-lighted flight of stairs, while, wound up to a pitch of heroism

and romantic self-devotion, she thought only of her brother, impatiently longing to fly into his arms, and to express the whole fulness of her affection, and the whole depth of her sympathy. While her heart sprang forward to meet him, she eagerly threw open a door next the staircase, and entered with a hurried and tremulous step; but suddenly her eyes were dazzled and bewildered by the sight which met her agitated glance, while for a moment she became rooted to the floor, like one who had been stunned by a sudden blow. Marion gazed without seeing, and heard without knowing what was said,—so unexpected and surprising was the scene to which she had thus suddenly introduced herself! A murmur of noise and gaiety rang in her ears, while the whole apartment was brilliantly illuminated, and the first object which became distinct to her vision was Sir Patrick, seated at the head of a superbly decorated dinner-table, in a perfect uproar of merriment and hilarity. Around him were placed five or six of his gayest associates, dressed in their scarlet hunting-coats, and evidently in joyous spirits, like school-boys during the vacation; while the whole party presented a most convivial aspect, laughing in merry chorus, and with claret circulating at full speed round the hospitable board."

A few verbal and metaphorical inaccuracies ought to have been corrected; and the conversations are occasionally rather too long. But these are mere specks of indifferent expression; whilst we can safely bestow the high encomium upon the whole, that it often reminds us of Miss Edgeworth, and not unfavourably to Miss Sinclair.

The Gift; a Christmas and New Year's Present for 1842. Philadelphia, Carey and Hart.

THIS volume is a very decided advance in the race of American Annuals. Whilst those of England have been rather retrograding, or at best holding a level course, our Transatlantic friends have been going ahead! The literature of the *Gift* is quite equal to that of any of its concurrent rivals;* and its embellishments,

* In No. x. of a New York literary journal, of very considerable talent, called *Arcturus*, and published by B. G. Trevett,—Bartlett and Welford (Lond. Wiley and Putnam), we find the following "noticeable" remarks, which appear to us to be very *apropos* to the subject. They occur in a review of Edward Everett; and possess an interest for European readers.

"Three points strike us as peculiar to American literature, thus far: the early age at which our authors have attained the maturity of their powers, generally in their first works; a tendency to imitation, now less seen than at first; and the prevalence of elegance, growing out of the inclination to write after models, and to the cultivation of the faculty of taste. A glance at the productions of American writers, since the commencement of the present century, will satisfy any one as to the facts of our first position. Of writers who have published their best works some years since, and in their youth, Bryant, Dana, Halleck, and several others might be mentioned. Of our contemporary poets (those who have published poems quite lately), Longfellow, Willis, and Holmes, are still young. The first speeches of our orators have been incontestably the best. The earlier speeches of Webster, for example, are classic models, while the later are comparatively mere newspaper harangues. As to the second point, the tendency to imitation, facts again are abundant. Dennie, our first essayist, was a professedly Addisonian writer. Dr. Franklin copied after the same original at first, but gradually fell into a characteristic style of his own. Irving and Paulding, in their *Salmagundi*, imitated the English comic essayists. Paulding's *John Bull* was a meagre copy of Arbuthnot's original. Charles Brockden Brown, our first novelist, was a pupil of Godwin. Our latest writer of fiction, Nathaniel Hawthorne, is tinged with German romanticism, and a vein of fantastic sentiment peculiar to the authors of that country. Dana and Bryant are followers of Wordsworth. Halleck's muse is a composite of Campbell, Sir John Suckling, and Byron's *Don Juan*. Longfellow unites, as far as his genius extends, the fancy of the Germans, the sentiment of Wordsworth, and the fastidious ele-

eight in number, both for subject and execution, shew that the arts are cultivated with increasing success in that country. The most national and original prose story, "The Tough Yarn," by Seba Smith, is illustrated by a very clever and characteristic group, painted by W. S. Mount; whose "Raftle" is a still more populous and well-imagined scene. T. Sully, so favourably known to us by his portrait of our Queen, has contributed several female heads of great beauty and expression; and Leslie has a *Dulcinea* worthy of his pencil. The binding is the most elegant and finished we have seen in any book of the kind this year. Cream-coloured, handsomely and profusely ornamented with gold, it does much credit to this branch of *Bibliopolism* in Philadelphia, and would compete with aught that London, with all its skill, has produced.

Altogether, in justice, we are bound to say that *The Gift* is deserving of being given, and accepted with thanks, on this side of the water.

Murphy's Weather-Almanac for 1842. London, H. Baillière.

"THE author has a happy knack
In cooking up an almanac."

so sings some ballad; and we apply it from Moore (Francis), whom we have not seen, to the publication before us.

Mr. Murphy continues to advance his theory with undiminished confidence, and calls upon us to anticipate the future weather as predicted by him; though the past, he confesses, has in many instances run counter to his meteorological prophecies. These discrepancies he attributes principally to the drifting down of polar ices in the Atlantic, and the influence of comets; and he seems to have found a new standard for his calculations, in the measure of the risings of the river Nile. Accordingly as these are high or low, he expects a milder or more severe general temperature in England. Now as the Nile has been very high this season, we ought to have a gentle winter and a warm summer. *Nous verrons.*

Jem Bunt. By the Old Sailor. 8vo, pp. 388. How and Parsons.

IT is eighteen years since the Old Sailor commenced his literary career as the writer of "Naval Sketches" in the *Literary Gazette*; and we have much reason to be proud and gratified with the circumstance. These sketches brought him into immediate estimation, as one of the most natural and spirited painters of sailors

and ships that had ever employed the pen in such delineations. They were rough and practical, but feeling and intelligent: they resembled Dibdin's songs in all their higher qualities and patriotic objects, and were calculated alike to make Jack a right good fellow, and his country love him the better for his humours, oddities, jokes, and pranks, seeing that they were united with honesty, bravery, kindness, and generosity. Since that period all the Old Sailor's writings have aimed at, and tended to, the same good ends; and he has won for himself not only distinction as the seaman's, and consequently his country's, friend, but eminence in literature. *Jem Bunt*, now completed in a neat volume, and embellished, agreeably to the fashion of the time, with many sketches of the scenes described, is well worthy of his reputation, and will be read with avidity on land as well as sea.

HOOD'S COMIC ANNUAL.

[Second Review.]

WE are sorely tempted to raise "Pompey's Ghost" at full length; but the poem of a "Tale of a Trumpet" (nearly 40 pages) is so clever that we cannot resist its claim to preference. It not only contains what has always been acknowledged to be the author's *forte*—strange ideas, and the most singular twisting of language,—but so abounds with acute remark on the passing circumstances around us, and with images and comparisons packed as thick as herrings in a barrel, that we have no hesitation in classing it as one of the very best of Hood's comic effusions. It is the history of a deaf old maid, to whom a pawky pedlar sells an ear-trumpet—a fatal purchase for her, and a striking lesson to all scandal-mongers. From it we select the following separable passages. Here is a collection of similes:—

"Of all old women hard of hearing,
The dearest, sure, was Dame Eleanore Spearling!
On her head, it is true,
Two flaps there grew,
That serv'd for a pair of gold rings to go through,
But for any purpose of ears in a parley,
They heard no more than ears of barley.
No hint was needed from D. E. F.;
You saw in her face that the woman was deaf:
From her twisted mouth to her eyes so peery,
Each queer feature ask'd a query;
A look that said in a silent way,
'Who? and What? and How? and Eh?'
I'd give my ears to know what you say!"

And well she might! for each auricular
Was deaf as a post—and that post in particular
That stands at the corner of Dyott Street now,
And never hears a word of a row!
Ears that might serve her now and then
As extempore racks for an idle pen;
Or to hang with hoops from jewellers' shops
With coral, ruby, or garnet drops;
Or, provided the owner so inclined,
Ears to stick a blister behind;
But as for hearing wisdom or wit,
Falsehood or folly, or tell-tale-tit,
Or politics, whether of Fox or Pitt,
Sermon, lecture, or musical bit,
Harp, piano, fiddle, or kit,
They might as well, for any such wish,
Have been butter'd, done brown, and laid in a dish!

She was deaf as a post, as said before,
And as deaf as twenty similes more,
Including the adder, that deafest of snakes,
Which never hears the coil it makes,
She was deaf as a house—which modern tricks
Of language would call a deaf as bricks—
For her all human kind were dumb;
Her drum, indeed, was so muffled a drum,
That none could get a sound to come,
Unless the Devil who had Two Sticks!
She was deaf as a stone—say one of the stones
Demosthenes suck'd to improve his tones;
And surely deafness no further could reach
Than to be in his mouth without hearing his speech!

She was deaf as a nut—for nuts, no doubt,
Are deaf to the grub that's hollowing out—
As deaf, alas! as the dead and forgotten—
(Gray has noted the waste of breath,
In addressing the 'dull, cold ear of death,')
Or the felon's ear that was stuff'd with Cotton,
Or Charles the First in *statue quo*;
Or the still-born figures of Madame Tussaud,
With their eyes of glass, and their hair of flax,
That only stare whatever you 'ax';
For their ears, you know, are nothing but wax.

She was deaf as the ducks that swam in the pond,
And wouldn't listen to Mrs. Bond;
As deaf as any Frenchman appears
When he puts his shoulders into his ears:
And—whatever the citizen tells his son—
As deaf as Gog and Magog at one!
Or, still to be a simile-seeker,
As deaf as dogs' ears to Enfield's Speaker!

She was deaf as any tradesman's dummy,
Or as Pharaoh's mother's mother's mummy,
Whose organs, for fear of our modern sceptics,
Were plugg'd with gums and antiseptics.

She was deaf as a nail—that you cannot hammer
A meaning into, for all your clamour;
There never was such a deaf old gammer!
So formed to worry
Both Lindley and Murray,
By having no ear for music or grammar!

Deaf to sounds, as a ship out of soundings—
Deaf to verbs, and all their compoundings,
Adjective, noun, and adverb, and participle—
Deaf to even the definite article:
No verbal message was worth a pin,
Though you hid'd an earwig to carry it in!

In short, she was twice as deaf as Deaf Burke,
Or all the deafness in Yearsley's work,
Who in spite of his skill in hardness of hearing,
Boring, blasting, and pioneering,
To give the dunno organ a clearing,
Could never have cur'd Dame Eleanor Spearing.

Of course the loss was a great privation
For one of her sex."

Particularly as (like the Statistical Society)

"She had much of the spirit that lies
Perdu in a notable set of Paul Prys,
By courtesy call'd Statistical Fellows—
A prying, spying, inquisitive clan,
Who have gone upon much of the self-same plan,
Jotting the labouring-classes' riches;
And after poking in pot and pan,
And routing garments in want of stitches,
Have ascertain'd that a working man
Wears a pair and a quarter of average breeches!"

In this dilemma the pedlar appears; and his
difference from a regular shopkeeper is wittily
painted. He was

"A man! a pedlar? ay, marry,
With the little back-shop that such tradesmen carry,
Stock'd with brooches, ribands, and rings,
Spectacles, razors, and other odd things,
For lad and lass, as Autolycus sings;
A chapman, for goodness and cheapness of ware
Held a fair dealer enough at a fair,
But deem'd a piratical sort of invader
By him we dub the 'regular trader,'
Who luring the passengers in as they pass,
By lamps, gay pannels, and mouldings of brass,
And windows with only one huge pane of glass,
And his name in gilt characters, German or Roman,
If he isn't a pedlar, at least is a showman!"

He talks and wheedles the old lady into the
bargain for a trumpet with arguments of in-
tense subtlety, physical and metaphysical; and

"The pedlar was gone. With the horn's assistance,
She heard his steps die away in the distance;
And then she heard the tick of the clock;
The purring of puss, and the snoring of Shock;
And she purposely dropp'd a pin that was little,
And heard it fall as plain as a skittle!

"Twas a wonderful horn, to be but just!
Nor meant to gather dust, must, and rust;
So in half a jiffy, or less than that,
In her scarlet cloak and her steeple-hat,
Like old Dame Trot, but without her cat,
The gossip was hunting all Tringham thorough,
As if she meant to canvass the borough,
Trumpet in hand, or up to the cavity:
And, sure, had the horn been one of those
The wild rhinoceros wears on his nose,
It couldn't have ripp'd up more depravity!

Depravity! mercy shield her ears!

'Twas plain enough that her village peers
In the ways of vice were no raw beginners;
For whenever she rais'd the tube to her drum,
Such sounds were transmitted as only come
From the very brass band of human sinners!

Ribald jest and blasphemous curse
(Bunyan never vented worse),
With all those weeds, not flowers, of speech
Which the seven dialecticians teach;
Filthy conjunctions, and dissolute nouns,
And particles pick'd from the kennels of towns,
With irregular verbs for irregular jobs,
Chiefly active in rows and mobs,
Picking possessive pronouns' fobs,
And interjections as bad as a blight,
Or an eastern blast, to the blood and the sight;
Fanciful phrases for crime and sin,
And smacking of vulgar lips where gin,
Garlic, tobacco, and offals go in—
A jargon so truly adapted, in fact,
To each thievish, obscene, and ferocious act,
So fit for the brute with the human shape,
Savage baboon or libidinous ape,
From their ugly mouths it will certainly come,
Should they ever get weary of shamming dumb!

Alas! for the voice of virtue and truth,
And the sweetest Italian prattle of youth!
The smallest urchin whose tongue could tang,
Shock'd the dame with a volley of slang,
Fit for Fagin's juvenile gang;

While the charity-chap,
With his muffin-cap,
His crimson coat, and his badge so garish,
Playing at dumps, or pitch in the hole,
Cursed his eyes, limbs, body, and soul,
As if they didn't belong to the parish!

But this was nought to the tales of shame,
The constant runnings of evil fame,
Foul, and dirty, and black as ink,
That her ancient cronies, with nod and wink,
Pour'd in her horn like slops in a sink:

While sitting in conclave, as gossips do,
With their Hyson or Howqua, black or green,
And not a little of feline spleen

Lapp'd up in 'catty packages' too,
To give a zest to the sipping and supping;
For still, by some invisible dealer,
Scandal and tea are link'd together,

As surely as scarification and cupping;
Yet never since scandal drank bohea—
Or sloe, or whatever it happen'd to be—
For some grocerly thieves
Turn over new leaves

Without much amending their lives or their ten—
No, never since cup was fill'd or stirr'd
Were such vile and horrible anecdotes heard,
As blacken'd their neighbours, of either gender,
Especially that which is call'd the tender,
But instead of the softness we fancy therewith,
As harden'd in vice as the vice of a smith.

Women! the wretches! had soil'd and marr'd
Whatever to womanly nature belongs;
For the marriage-tye they had no regard;
Nay, sped their mates to the sexton's yard,
(Like Madame Laffarge, who with poisonous pinches
Kept cutting off her L by inches);
And as for drinking, they drank so hard,
That they drank their flat-irons, pokers, and tongs!

The men—they fought and gambled at fairs;
And poach'd—and didn't respect grey hairs—
Stole linen, money, plate, poultry, and corses;
And broke in houses as well as horses;
Unfolded folds to kill their own mutton,
And would their own mothers and wives for a button:
But, not to repeat the deeds they did,
Backsliding in spite of all moral aid,
If all were true that fell from the tongue,
There was not a villager, old or young,
But deserved to be whipp'd, imprison'd, or hung,
Or sent on those travels which nobody hurries
To publish at Colburn's, or Longman's, or Murray's."

"Moral."

There are folks about town—to name no names—
Who much resemble that deafest of dames;
And over their tea, and muffins and crumpets,
Circulate many a scandalous word,
And whisper tales they could only have heard
Through some such diabolical trumpets!"

As varieties, we shall now conclude with an
extract from a correspondence descriptive of
autographs, and an epigram.

"There are what may be called mosaic auto-
graphs—i.e. inlaid with cockleshells, blue and
white pebbles, and the like, in a little gravel-
walk. Our grandmothers worked their auto-

graphs in canvass samplers; and I have seen
one wrought out with pins' heads on a huge
white pincushion—as thus:

WELCOME, SWEET BABY.

MARY JONES.

When the sweetheart of Mr. John Junk re-
quested his autograph, and explained what it
was, namely, 'a couple of lines or so, with his
name to it,' he replied, that he would leave it
to her in his will, seeing as how it was 'done
with gunpowder on his left arm.' There have
even been autographs written by proxy. For
example, Dr. Dodd penned one for Lord Ches-
terfield; but to oblige a stranger in this way is
very dangerous, considering how easily a few
lines may be twisted into a rope."

"On a royal demise."

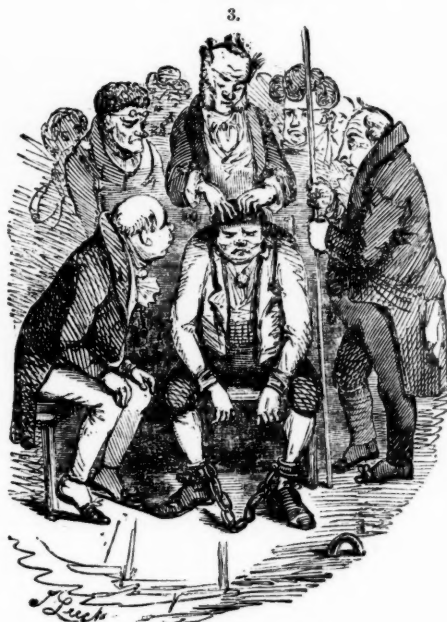
How monarchs die is easily explain'd,
And thus it might upon the tomb be chisel'd:
'As long as George the Fourth could reign he reign'd,
And then he mizzled.'

We have been so glad to see our old friend
in his own annual form again, that we have
abstained from remonstrating against its being
so largely only an apparition; for, in truth, the
New Monthly Magazine has already in many
numbers anticipated by far the greatest pro-
portion of the *Comic*. This is certainly not as
it should be, and we trust never will be again;
though a hasty idea of publishing in this shape,
engendered at a late period of the season, may,
under the circumstances of the case, be some
apology for once. Otherwise, in this instance,
as in that of three-volume novels, we must
express our dissatisfaction with this mode of
double publication; which is evidently unfair
towards the purchasers of the first and the
purchasers of the second edition. Here the
Hood-winking of the re-issues is atoned for by
the wit and humour of the coinage of the mint-
master's prolific brain. For quaintness, pecu-
liarity, and, in short, for Hoodishness, "A Tale
of a Trumpet," alone, is worth appearing in
half a dozen shapes; not to mention the enter-
taining prose story of "The Friend in Need,"
the spirited "Ghost of Pompey," as full of puns
as of lines; "Second Nature," a capital *hit*;
and other lesser stars, which shine in spark-
ling coruscations, like the celestial shooting
night* of the 12th of November, or the mun-
dane night of squibs and crackers of the 5th!

From among these brightnesses our difficulty
has been, to choose what might convey such a
notion of their fun and brilliancy as our sheet
can hold, to the various quarters of the earth
unilluminated by more voluminous publications,
and thus unfortunately deprived of the pleasure
of having an entire Hood. We cannot take his
all, and must, at best, but cobble up a patched,
yet not a mended article.

Of the cuts, by the author and his worthy
colleague Mr. Leech, the specimens transferred to
our page will shew more than language could
describe. No. 1, or "none so deaf as those who
won't hear," affords a tolerable idea of the cha-
ritable disposition of Miss Spearing; No. 2,
"little pitchers have long ears," illustrates a
different phase of hearing, as if Mr. Curtis had
been called in; No. 3, shews the object at-
tained by the murderer, as recorded in our last,
p. 735, middle col.; Nos. 4, 5, and 6, "sus-
pended animation, Den's theology, and a screw
loose," speak for themselves and their droll in-
ventor, who thus combines matters of natural
history with subjects fit for the Humane So-
ciety, the bench of bishops, and a party of bac-
chanals.

* Sagittarius in the ascendant.



Ten Thousand a Year. 3 vols. Blackwood and Sons, Edinburgh and London.

HAVING no idea whatsoever of what the title of this work means, but supposing that it treats of some impossible romance, we can only state that it has already appeared with *éclat* in *Blackwood's Magazine*, and now seeks farther popularity in a separate and substantial form. The great talents of the writer have been so long acknowledged, that we have no doubt, if talents could realise a tithe of the title for once and in one prodigious sum, he might, especially being imaginative, hope for and wish he might get it.

CATLIN'S NORTH-AMERICAN INDIANS.

[Conclusion.]

We might go on for months making interesting extracts from Mr. Catlin's volumes; but they are getting so fast and so generally into the hands of readers, that we think we shall best consult the variety and novelty of our *Gazette*, if we drop our curtain upon the Red Indians, and leave them to the valuable illustration of their faithful historian and friend. We cannot, however, do so without adverting once more to the very curious idea, that the Mandans were originally a British colony,—a subject of inquiry which has been elucidated by several communications in our columns (see Nos. 1273, 1280). Respecting it Mr. Catlin finally says:—

"The Welsh colony, which I barely spoke of in another place, which sailed under the direction of Prince Madoc, or Madawc, from North Wales, in the early part of the fourteenth century, in ten ships, according to numerous and accredited authors, and never returned to their own country, have been supposed to have landed somewhere on the coast of North or South America; and from the best authorities (which I will suppose every body has read, rather than quote them at this time) I believe it has been pretty clearly proved that they landed either on the coast of Florida or about the mouth of the Mississippi, and, according to the history and poetry of their country, settled somewhere in the interior of North America, where they are yet remaining, intermixed with some of the savage tribes. In my letter just referred to, I barely suggested that the Mandans, whom I found with so many peculiarities in looks and customs, which I have already described, might possibly be the remains of this lost colony, amalgamated with a tribe, or part of a tribe, of the natives; which would account for the unusual appearances of this tribe of Indians, and also for the changed character and customs of the Welsh colonists, provided these be the remains of them. Since those notes were written, I have descended the Missouri river from the Mandan village to St. Louis, a distance of 1800 miles, and have taken pains to examine its shores; and, from the repeated remains of the ancient locations of the Mandans which I met with on the banks of that river, I am fully convinced that I have traced them down nearly to the mouth of the Ohio river; and, from exactly similar appearances, which I recollect to have seen several years since in several places in the interior of the state of Ohio, I am fully convinced that they have formerly occupied that part of the country, and have, from some cause or other, been put in motion, and continued to make their repeated moves until they arrived at the place of their residence at the time of their extinction, on the Upper Missouri. In the annexed chart of the Missouri and Ohio rivers will be seen laid down the different positions of the ancient

marks of their towns which I have examined; and also nearly (though not exactly) the positions of the very numerous civilised fortifications which are now remaining on the Ohio and Muskingum rivers, in the vicinity of which I believe the Mandans once lived. These ancient fortifications, which are very numerous in that vicinity,—some of which enclose a great many acres, and, being built on the banks of the rivers, with walls in some places twenty or thirty feet in height, with covered ways to the water, evince a knowledge of the science of fortification, apparently not a century behind that of the present day,—were evidently never built by any nation of savages in America, and present to us incontestable proof of the former existence of a people very far advanced in the arts of civilisation, who have, from some cause or other, disappeared, and left these imperishable proofs of their former existence. Now I am inclined to believe that the ten ships of Madoc, or a part of them at least, entered the Mississippi river at the Balize, and made their way up the Mississippi; or that they landed somewhere on the Florida coast; and that their brave and persevering colonists made their way through the interior to a position on the Ohio river, where they cultivated their fields, and established in one of the finest countries on earth a flourishing colony; but were at length set upon by the savages, whom, perhaps, they provoked to warfare, being trespassers on their hunting-grounds, and by whom, in overpowering hordes, they were besieged, until it was necessary to erect these fortifications for their defence, into which they were at last driven by a confederacy of tribes, and there held till their ammunition and provisions gave out; and they in the end have all perished, except, perhaps, that portion of them who might have formed alliance by marriage with the Indians, and their offspring, who would have been half-breeds, and, of course, attached to the Indians' side; whose lives have been spared in the general massacre; and, at length, being despised, as all half-breeds of enemies are, have gathered themselves into a band, and, severing from their parent-tribe, have moved off, and increased in numbers and strength as they have advanced up the Missouri river to the place where they have been known for many years past by the name of the *Mandans*, a corruption or abbreviation, perhaps, of *Madawgwys*, the name applied by the Welsh to the followers of Madawc. If this be a startling theory for the world, they will be the more sure to read the following brief reasons, which I bring in support of my opinion; and if they do not support me, they will at least be worth knowing, and may, at the same time, be the means of eliciting further and more successful inquiry. As I have said before, the marks of the Mandan villages are known by the excavations of two feet or more in depth, and thirty or forty feet in diameter, of a circular form, made in the ground for the foundations of their wigwams, which leave a decided remain for centuries, and one that is easily detected the moment that it is met with. After leaving the Mandan village, I found the marks of their former residence about sixty miles below where they were then living, and from which they removed (from their own account) about sixty or eighty years since; and from the appearance of the number of their lodges, I should think that at that recent date there must have been three times the number that were living when I was amongst them. Near the mouth of the big Shienne river, two hundred miles below their last location, I found still more ancient remains, and

in as many as six or seven other places between that and the mouth of the Ohio, as I have designated on the chart; and each one, as I visited them, appearing more and more ancient, convincing me that these people, wherever they might have come from, have gradually made their moves up the banks of the Missouri to the place where I visited them. For the most part of this distance, they have been in the heart of the great Sioux country; and, being looked upon by the Sioux as trespassers, have been continually warred upon by this numerous tribe, who have endeavoured to extinguish them, as they have been endeavouring to do ever since our first acquaintance with them; but who, being always fortified by a strong picket, or stockade, have successfully withstood the assaults of their enemies, and preserved the remnant of their tribe. Through this sort of gauntlet they have run in passing through the countries of these warlike and hostile tribes. It may be objected to this, perhaps, that the Riccarees and Minatarees build their wigwams in the same way; but this proves nothing; for the Minatarees are Crowa from the north-west; and, by their own shewing, fled to the Mandans for protection, and, forming their villages by the side of them, built their wigwams in the same manner. The Riccarees have been a very small tribe, far inferior to the Mandans; and by the traditions of the Mandans, as well as from the evidence of the first explorers, Lewis and Clarke, and others, have lived, until quite lately, on terms of intimacy with the Mandans, whose villages they have successively occupied as the Mandans have moved and vacated them, as they now are doing, since disease has swept the whole of the Mandans away. Whether my derivation of the word *Mandan* from *Madawgwys* be correct or not, I will pass it over to the world at present merely as presumptive proof, for want of better, which, perhaps, this inquiry may elicit; and, at the same time, I offer the Welsh word *Mandon* (the woodroof, a species of madder, used as a red dye), as the name that might possibly have been applied by their Welsh neighbours to these people, on account of their very ingenious mode of giving the beautiful red and other dyes to the porcupine-quills with which they garnish their dresses. In their own language they called themselves *See-pohs-kanu-mah-ka-kee* (the people of the pheasants), which was probably the name of the primitive stock before they were mixed with any other people; and to have got such a name it is natural to suppose that they must have come from a country where pheasants existed, which cannot be found short of reaching the timbered country at the base of the Rocky Mountains, some six or eight hundred miles west of the Mandans, or the forests of Indiana and Ohio, some hundreds of miles to the south and east of where they last lived. The above facts, together with the other one, which they repeatedly related to me, and which I have before alluded to, that they had often been to the hill of the Red-Pipe Stone, and that they once lived near it, carry conclusive evidence, I think, that they have formerly occupied a country much farther to the south; and that they have repeatedly changed their locations, until they reached the spot of their last residence, where they have met with their final misfortune. And, as evidence in support of my opinion that they came from the banks of the Ohio, and have brought with them some of the customs of the civilised people who erected those ancient fortifications, I am able to say, that the numerous specimens of pottery which have been taken from the

graves and tumuli about those ancient works (many of which may be seen now in the Cincinnati Museum, and some of which, my own donations, and which have so much surprised the inquiring world) were to be seen in great numbers in the use of the Mandans; and, and scarcely a day in the summer when the visitors to their village would not see the women at work with their hands and fingers, moulding the black clay into vases, cups, pitchers, and pots, and baking them in their little kilns in the sides of the hill, or under the bank of the river. In addition to this art, which I am sure belongs to no other tribe on the continent, these people have also, as a secret with themselves, the extraordinary art of manufacturing a very beautiful and lasting kind of blue glass beads, which they wear on their necks in great quantities, and decidedly value above all others that are brought amongst them by the fur-traders. This secret is not only one that the traders did not introduce amongst them, but one that they cannot learn from them; and at the same time, beyond a doubt, an art that has been introduced amongst them by some civilised people, as it is as yet unknown to other Indian tribes in that vicinity or elsewhere. Of this interesting fact Lewis and Clarke have given an account thirty-three years ago—at a time when no traders or other white people had been amongst the Mandans to have taught them so curious an art. The Mandan canoes, which are altogether different from those of all other tribes, are exactly the Welsh coracle, made of raw hides, the skins of buffaloes, stretched underneath a frame made of willow or other boughs, and shaped nearly round, like a tub; which the woman carries on her head from her wigwam to the water's edge; and, having stepped into it, stands in front, and propels it by dipping her paddle forward, and drawing it to her, instead of paddling by the side. How far these extraordinary facts may go in the estimation of the reader, with numerous others which I have mentioned in vol. i., whilst speaking of the Mandans, of their various complexions, colours of hair, and blue and grey eyes, towards establishing my opinion as a sound theory, I cannot say; but this much I can safely aver, that at the moment that I first saw these people, I was so struck with the peculiarity of their appearance, that I was under the instant conviction that they were an amalgam of a native with some civilised race; and from what I have seen of them, and of the remains on the Missouri and Ohio rivers, I feel fully convinced that these people have emigrated from the latter stream; and that they have, in the manner that I have already stated, with many of their customs, been preserved from the almost total destruction of the bold colonists of Madawc, who, I believe, settled upon, and occupied for a century or so, the rich and fertile banks of the Ohio. In adducing the proof for the support of this theory, if I have failed to complete it, I have the satisfaction that I have not taken up much of the reader's time, and I can therefore claim his attention a few moments longer, whilst I refer him to a brief vocabulary of the Mandan language, which he may compare with that of the Welsh; and, better perhaps than I can, decide whether there is any affinity existing between the two; and if he finds it, it will bring me a friendly aid in support of the position I have taken. From the comparison that I have been able to make, I think I am authorised to say that in the following list of words, which form a part of that vocabulary, there is a striking similarity, and quite sufficient to excite surprise in the minds of the attentive reader, if it could be proved

that those resemblances were but the results of accident between two foreign and distinct idioms.

English.	Mandan.	Welsh.	Pronounced.
I	me	mi	me
You	ne	chwi	chwe
He	e	a	a
She	ea	e	a
It	ount	hwyt	hooynt
We	noo	ni	ne
They	eonah	hwna, mas	hoona
Those ones		hona, fem	hona
No, or there is not		yrhal hyna	
		megosh	nagoes
		nage	nagosh
		nag	
		na	
		pen	pan
		maur penae	maoor panae
		this	ther
		ysprid mawr	usprydmaoor

In conclusion, we cannot take our leave of this work without again expressing our opinion of its great importance and lasting interest, as well as of its lively descriptions and singular information.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Waverley Novels. Edinburgh, Cadell. The last re-issue of this cheap edition gives us the touching tale of the *Bride of Lammermuir*—one of the most perfect of Scott's works, and displaying nearly all his various genius in higher combination than even the most esteemed of his novels. It appeals as forcibly to the passions, is as powerfully wrought, and embraces the descriptive, the superstitious, the comic, and the nationally characteristic, in a manner not surpassed elsewhere throughout the whole circle of his writings; and has consequently been justly admired as one of his greatest efforts.

Another part of the *Life of Napoleon* has also appeared.

The Penny Cyclopædia. Vol. XXI. London, C. Knight.

This volume contains the words from Scanderon to Signet, and fully sustains the useful character of the publication, both for the proper explanation of terms and neat illustrations in mathematics, natural history, music, anatomy, mechanics, antiquities, &c.

Illustrations of Domestic Animals, &c. By David Low. Part XI. Longman and Co.

THE Ayrshire Cow, two of the Alderney breed, a black Fifehire, and the curious sheeted breed of Somersetshire, with the broad white band round the carcass, are the illustrations of this Part; which conveys a fund of useful information on the very important subjects, the dairy, farming, and produce. In London, perhaps, where we don't know what milk is, it may not be so highly prized as some of the other Parts, which guide us towards beef and mutton; but throughout the country, and particularly in pastoral districts, it will be esteemed one of the most valuable of the divisions of this excellent work.

The Way of Life, set forth in several Sermons preached before Her Majesty the Queen Dowager, by J. Johnstone, M.A., of All Saints', Rotherhithe. 8vo, pp. 336. (Hatchard and Son).—A collection of pious exhortations, earnestly enforcing highly Christian doctrines.

The Rollo Code of Morals; or, Rules of Duty for Children, by Jacob Abbott. Pp. 170. (Tilt and Bogue).—An useful and well-designed series of lessons for the young, inculcating duties proper in children, and beneficial in all after-life. Honesty, industry, truth, obedience, patience, benevolence, and other virtues, are enjoined in a sensible and convincing manner.

• To act as a great chief, head or principal, sovereign or supreme.
† The Great Spirit.

A Companion for the Sundays of the Church, by J. A. Thurnthwaite. Pp. 118. (Lond. R. Hastings; Hatchard and Son; Nisbet and Co.) *A Help to Catechising,* by J. Beaven, M.A. Pp. 125. (J. Burns).—Two good useful church-books, whose titles announce their properties.

ARTS AND SCIENCES.

LONDON ELECTRICAL SOCIETY.

Nov. 16.—The papers read were: 1. "An experimental inquiry into the nature of ozone," by Mr. J. Gann. The conclusions to which these experiments led were, that "all metals, when put into a peculiar electrical state, have the power of emitting it;" the "peculiar state" being "a state of transition previously to oxidation or combination." The author suggests: "May not the odour be constituted of a very small quantity of metallic matter of the positive electrode, which escapes combination with the matter of the medium through which its transit occurs between the electrodes?"

2. "On the tendency of electricity to promote the growth of plants," &c., by Mr. Pine. The author brings, in this his fourth communication, several facts to bear upon the position he assumes,—that electricity is the grand principle in vegetative effects. He speaks of three crops of plants, one unelectricified, the other two positively and negatively, respectively; and mentions that the degree of growth was in favour of the last, the negative;—thus illustrating that a negatively electrified soil is more favourable to vegetation than the reverse; and this is nature's plan,—the air being positive, and the soil negative. He then describes some extraordinary instances of luxuriant vegetation in a room wherein an electrical machine was often used; and proceeds from these, and other analogous facts (which are given not as new facts, but as bearing on his subject), to shew how important a place electricity fills in the vegetable creation.

3. Extract of a letter to the secretary from Mr. H. M. Noad, "On the powers of a water-battery." In addition to the facts communicated at the last meeting, the writer states that he has succeeded in obtaining a much better insulation; and that now a pith ball, suspended between two discs, connected with the respective poles of the battery, is in a state of constant vibration between the two—it has vibrated for a fortnight. We are glad to hear that Mr. Noad has erected an atmospheric apparatus similar to that of Mr. Weekes.

4. Translation of a "Note upon a phenomenon presented by solutions of nitrate of silver decomposed by the current," by M. Ch. Matteucci. This notice was from *Les Archives de l'Electricité*. The author had long since stated that, "if the electric current is passed through a solution of nitrate of silver, a black flocculent deposit is formed at the negative pole, which attaches itself to the platinum wire, and which becomes the colour of silver every time the current ceases to pass, or even when this deposit is detached from the wire and falls into the liquid. This transition from the black colour to the white is instantaneous. The author now states the conditions under which this phenomenon occurs. The solution must be dilute, not saturated; neither must it be too dilute: to produce it, a current is required in inverse proportion to the degree of saturation. If an insulated portion of the deposit, after it has become white, is placed in the solution between the electrodes, the sides of the particles towards the positive pole become black. If the white deposit be removed into a solution not containing silver, the action of the current will have no effect upon it; but a single drop of so-

lution of silver added will produce the phenomenon. These are some of the experiments named: the author states, that they have not been carried to such an extent as to authorise him in coming to any conclusion; but suggests the possibility that they may arise from a power possessed by a passing current of retaining the metallic oxides, and that the metallic condition follows the removal of the current.

5. The secretary now read extracts from Mr. Weekes's register for October. In connexion with the register, the author states that, "the most remarkable features of the month have been the frequent recurrence of its heavy gales and long-continued torrents of rain; and the major part of these were, in the language of an electrician, decidedly of a neutral character. The quantity of rain fallen, and the immense deposit of dew during several of the nights,—albeit that the amount of daily evaporation proved comparatively very small,—were unprecedented within memory, as regards the locality of our observations."

ELECTRO-MAGNETISM.

EVERY novel suggestion and every new opinion of authority in this highly attractive and promising branch of physics is worthy of record and of attention. Impressed with this belief, we proceed to notice the following experiment and remarks made by Mr. Grove at the London Institution, on Monday evening, in his second lecture of a course on magnetism. The subject-matter, well arranged and impressively delivered, was, the discovery of Oersted, the reciprocal action of electrical and magnetic currents; the theory of Ampère, electro-dynamics, or the mutual action of electrical currents one on the other; the suggestion of Wollaston as to the probability of rotatory motion from these reciprocal actions; the great success of Faraday, who was the first that ever produced motion by electro-magnetism; and the more recent applications of this power to practical purposes. The experiment alluded to refers to the production of permanent magnetism in steel by induction. This Mr. Grove conceived to be possible, and has proved to be practicable, by placing in contact with an electro-magnet a red-hot piece of steel (then as soft iron in relation to electricity and magnetism), and immersing them thus together in water, suddenly cooling the steel. The result is, that from the temporary magnetism of the electro-magnet, a powerful permanent steel magnet is obtained. The remarks have reference to the application of electro-magnetism to motive power. Already may this principle or agent be beneficially employed for minor machines, such as lathes, &c. Still it is a question, whether for machines on a large scale it will ever be a profitable source of power—whether, in short, the steam-engine will be superseded by the electro-magnetic engine. Mr. Daniell thinks not; and his opinion and reason are of weight.—"Water and coal will ever be cheaper than acid and zinc." But may not, Mr. Grove observes, other advantages compensate for this—nay more, perhaps outweigh this consideration? By the electro-motive power, rotatory motion is at once and directly caused; whereas from steam power it is obtained only by expensive and complicate mechanical aids. The consumption of acid and zinc yields to the full their latent powers, whilst those of coal and water are not practically so used. And farther, the battery may be always charged and ready for use, without the slightest waste; but fire must be constantly kept burning under the boiler and coal consumed, whether the steam be on duty

or hissing in air. These, and other considerations, induce a strong belief that electro-magnetism will soon be applied as an useful locomotive power. The principles of application are two,—the suspension of induced magnetism and momentum; and the simple reversion of the electro-magnetic poles. The former is patented, and is familiar to the public as applied to a lathe for ivory-turning at the Colosseum: the identical machine was exhibited, in motion, at the London Institution. The latter was given to the world by the late Professor Ritchie. Various arrangements in illustration were shewn in action. One, in particular, attracted marked attention. It was the model of a boat constructed by Watkins, with, of course, electro-magnetic machinery and a screw propeller. The improvements of Mr. Henley and Mr. Hill on Ritchie's rotor were especially brought to notice. Mr. Grove gave preference to the latter. It has already been described in our columns, in a report of the proceedings of the Electrical Society. The lecture was very numerously attended.

ENTOMOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

Nov. 1.—Mr. W. W. Saunders, president, in the chair. Amongst the donations was a large collection of Indian *Coleoptera*, presented by Mr. McClelland. The Rev. F. W. Hope exhibited a fossil which he had received from Dr. Stevenson, found near Wellington, Shropshire, in a nodule of iron-stone, having the appearance of the caterpillar of a large moth, a row of tubercles being placed on each side of the dorsal canal; the sides of the body being also furnished with a row of slender, elongated, cylindrical, furcate appendages. Mr. Evans presented a drawing, accompanied by a note, upon the larva of *Zouzera Esculi*, which had proved very destructive to young fruit-trees at Brompton. Mr. Westwood exhibited part of a very extensive collection of insects of all the orders, formed in Mexico by E. P. Coffin, Esq.; and Mr. E. Doubleday exhibited a portion of his collection of North American *Lepidoptera*, including a singular specimen of *Saturnia Promethea*, having the body and antennæ of a male, and the wings of a female. The following memoirs were read:—

"Descriptions of two new species of East Indian *Cremastocleis*," by Mr. W. W. Saunders, president; "Observations on the entomology of Port Essington in Australia, with descriptions of numerous new *Coleoptera* from that colony," by the Rev. F. W. Hope; "Descriptions of the Australian *Coleoptera*, belonging to the family of the sacred beetles," by Mr. J. O. Westwood.

PARIS LETTER.

Paris, Nov. 16, 1841.

Academy of Sciences. Sitting of Nov. 8.—M. Jaume St. Hilaire communicated a note on the means of propagating the *polygonum tinctorium* by slips. He had tried the method repeatedly, and had found it succeed in the most satisfactory manner.—Mr. Milne Edwards read a paper, by M. Lambotte, on a method of injecting certain small vessels of plants with mercury, the result of which had been to shew the existence of minute tubes, not hitherto known. He had applied it in particular to the water-lily, and had found a curious system of small canals spreading over the leaves. They were so numerous, that, when the mercury had fully penetrated into them, the surface of the leaf appeared as if silvered all over.—M. Poiseull, in noticing the experiments mentioned in the last sitting of the

Academy by M. Triger, concerning compressed air, stated that he had submitted mice and rats in a machine, made for the purpose, to the pressure of six, seven, and even eight atmospheres, without their being thereby injured.—M. Rossignol read a paper on the extraction of oil from frogs, toads, efts, and other freshwater reptiles. From the aquatic salamander, or triton, he had obtained oil at the rate of 30 centigrammes from each individual of ordinary size: it was extracted by simple pressure. The oil was very good for burning, and gave less smoke than fish-oil; it was also applicable, from its great fluidity, to fine machinery.—Mr. Gouby read to the Academy a paper on the venous and nervous systems in frogs.—M. Brand communicated a new method for the distillation of water, and rendering sea-water potable. It was referred to a committee.—A letter was read from the Minister of Justice, enclosing a communication from M. Hebert, of Rouen, proposing a new method of preventing the obliteration of writing or stamps from paper for fraudulent purposes. It was referred to a committee.—Dr. Junod read a paper on the means of preventing loss of blood in wounds, operations, &c., by an apparatus for applying compressed air.

Academy of Inscriptions and Belles Lettres.—At a recent sitting M. d'Avezac finished the reading of some voluminous memoirs on the cosmographer Æthicus, about whose person and works so little positive has been hitherto known. In the first memoir the author treated of an inedited cosmography, bearing the name of Æthicus in the MSS., and said to have been translated from the Greek by St. Jerome: in a second and third he examined the two parts of the cosmography published by Simler, by Henri Estienne, and by Gronovius: a fourth memoir was devoted to the *Itinerarium Provinciarum*, commonly attributed to Antoninus: a fifth memoir to the works falsely attributed by some authors to Æthicus, such as the *Notitia Imperii*, and the *Descriptio Urbis Rome*, and to the Ptolemaic Table, which M. d'Avezac has proved to have been composed in the year following the death of Constantine the Great: the sixth and last memoir was concerning the true dates of the works of Æthicus, fixed by M. d'Avezac between A.D. 364 and A.D. 393. The results of his inquiries were thus summed up by the author:—

1. That there existed in the second half of the fourth century a cosmographer named Æthicus. 2. That this writer, according to indications, the authenticity of which is still doubtful, was descended from an illustrious family of Istria, and that he enjoyed great celebrity as a philosopher, or sophist. 3. That he is the author, real or supposed, of a Greek cosmographical treatise, which has not come down to us, but of which we possess a Latin translation by St. Jerome; a work probably apocryphal, but certainly ancient. 4. That he is the real author of a work comprising two principal sections,—one known as the "Cosmography of Æthicus," the other as the "Itinerary of Antoninus." 5. That the work called *Excerpta Julii Honorii*, or *Cosmographia Julii Cesaris*, is extracted and abridged from the first part of the cosmography of Æthicus. 6. That the chapter of Orosius on the description of the world is also extracted from the cosmography of Æthicus. 7. That a sort of routine has alone preserved the name of *Itinerary of Antoninus*, instead of that of Æthicus, who has in his favour ancient testimony, as well as the general opinion of the most distinguished critics. 8. The *Notitia Imperii* cannot in any way be attributed to

Æthicus; nor can the description of Rome, nor the Pentingerian Table.

The reading of these learned memoirs, during several sittings, excited great interest.

An act of atrocious Vandalism has just been discovered at Périgueux, where the government-architect, under the pretence of beautifying the cathedral, one of the finest Byzantine churches in France, has mutilated most of the capitals, stopped up several windows, whitewashed the whole interior, and has had broken into building-stones a series of statues from the west front, whose date was known to be anterior to A.D. 1000. A memoir has been addressed on the subject to the Minister of the Interior; and it is hoped that the author of this destruction will be severely punished.

There is a talk in Paris of the Academy of Fine Arts no longer sending from the School of Fine Arts pupils in engraving, medal-cutting, and music, to the French Academy at Rome; and of only keeping there five students in painting, five in sculpture, and five in architecture. It is to be hoped that this shabby scheme will be defeated; and that while the three classes of students which are now threatened are maintained, the other three classes may be doubled.

The sale of the choice books of the late M. Crozet, sen., the well-known bibliophile, is to take place on December 2d. All the bibliophiles of Paris are on the alert,—for the collection is understood to contain the greatest rarities.

M. Audouin, professor of entomology at the Garden of Plants, died a few days since.

LITERARY AND LEARNED.

UNIVERSITY INTELLIGENCE.

Oxford, Nov. 11.—The following degrees were conferred:—

Masters of Arts.—H. S. Lawford, Ch. Ch.; Rev. G. A. Booth, Exeter Coll.; Rev. J. Gregson, Rev. J. Macdougall, Brasen. College; Rev. J. L. Hoskyns, J. B. Hughes, demys of Magd. Coll.; W. C. Lake, fell., Rev. J. Gencross, Balliol Coll.; Rev. C. A. Row, Pembroke College.

Bachelors of Arts.—C. Kemble, Wadham Coll.; J. H. Stephenson, Queen's Coll., grand compounders; J. H. Wainford, Worcester Coll.; J. A. Birch, New Inn Hall; H. M. Stowers, J. B. Winckworth, St. Edmund Hall; E. Wood, Magd. Hall; J. F. Maitland, St. Mary Hall; T. J. M. Townsend, L. Morse, E. M. Macfarlane, Lincoln Coll.; J. C. Bradley, Queen's Coll.; Hon. J. St. Clair, G. Woolcombe, Ch. Ch.; W. J. Jenkins, fellow, J. G. Watts, C. C. Beck, W. Fox, E. Round, J. H. Battersby, Balliol College; M. H. Estcourt, R. W. Hippisley, B. Burgess, M. K. S. Frith, F. S. Bowles, G. de Gruchy, Exeter Coll.; P. W. Godsal, H. B. Burney, T. N. Twopeny, Oriel Coll.; W. Haliburton, Brasen. Coll.; J. C. Walker, W. N. Lucas, Trin. Coll.; H. S. Hawkins, G. S. Davies, Jesus Coll.; W. D. Wilson, R. Bowden, E. J. Chapman, Wadham Coll.; R. Y. Lloyd, Pembroke College.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.

THIS society held its first meeting for the season on Thursday last; T. Amoyt, Esq., in the chair. After a long list of presents to the society, a paper by Mr. King was read, relating to seals of Edward, son of Edward IV., and of Prince Arthur, son of Henry VII., which bear arms supposed to allude to their descent from the Welsh princes. A letter was next read from Mr. Jerdan, accompanying a specimen of old Cingalese money, which he supposes to be about three hundred years old. Rings appear to have formed the money of most nations in an early state of society; the early Anglo-Saxon poetry contains frequent allusion to this ring of money; and the epithet ring-giver (or dispenser of treasure), derived from it, was applied to our Anglo-Saxon kings up to the latest period of their history. Specimens of ring-money of

a very early date are frequently found in Ireland, as well as in Germany and Scandinavia. The forms of money, indeed, seemed to assimilate to the habits of different people and climates. The Asiatic, in a warm climate, with scanty clothing, strung cowries, or coins with holes in the centre, in a convenient way to be carried about in his hand. The European, with pockets and pouches, found a round coinage of metals most ready. In the present case, the Andoo, a silver hook, value fourpence (Andoo in the Cingalese language), was shaped so as to be hung on canes. And so in other cases, which Mr. J. alluded to, without going into details. This letter was followed by a paper by Mr. T. Wright, raising doubts (which appeared to us very well supported) as to the authenticity of Asser's *Life of King Alfred*, which he supposes may have been a fabrication of the latter part of the tenth century, made up of traditionary and legendary matter. This is a very important question, and deserves to be investigated, since all that is known relating to Alfred's private character is derived from Asser's life.

ROYAL SOCIETY OF NORTHERN ANTIQUARIES.

THIS society held its quarterly meeting on the 28th ult., when Mr. Sivertsen communicated the result of the investigation carried on by him in conjunction with Mr. Paulsen, during the preceding summer, of the old northern MSS. preserved in the royal libraries of Stockholm and Upsala: a catalogue *raisonné* had been made of the Icelandic MSS., which include several important vellum codices relating to the ancient history of Scandinavia. Professor Finn Magnussen submitted his work upon the Ruxamo inscription; and Professor Petersen an inquiry into the Kæmpevisor, or heroic songs. Mr. Jonas Hallgrímson the naturalist communicated some interesting topographical details collected during a recent tour in Iceland, when also several Runic stones, hitherto unknown, were discovered by him. The missionary Jørgensen of Julianakope presented a description of numerous Scandinavian ruins in the neighbourhood of Tunnudliarlík fjord in South Greenland. Dr. Webb of Boston communicated by letter the intention of Governor Gibbs to direct the excavation of the old building in Rhode Island, described in the society's Memoirs for 1836-1839, and supposed to be of Scandinavian origin. Major Ludlow Beamish of Cork had transmitted a specimen of wood from North America, which was presented to him by Mr. O'Callaghan Newenham, of Dundonian in Ireland: this specimen had been originally furnished by a native Indian, under the name of Mawser-wood, as was another of nearly similar texture under that of Mausur-meal; and they serve to confirm the statements in the Icelandic saga, respecting the remarkable Mausur-wood brought by Karlsefne from Vinland in 1001. Pastor Pontoppidan, chaplain of the Danish frigate Bellona, stationed on the South American coast, had sent several weapons, ornaments, and articles of domestic use, found in California, which proved to be either identical with, or bearing strong resemblance to, articles used for similar purposes by the ancient Northerners.

Several new members were admitted; including H. R. H. the Crown Prince of the Netherlands, and Henry Hallam, Esq.

ROYAL IRISH ACADEMY.

We briefly noticed in our last the interesting recovery of Mr. Wolfe's celebrated lines on the burial of Sir John Moore; and the follow-

ing selections from other parts of the proceedings of the Irish Academy will shew how well it employs its time, and what fit subjects it entertains for investigation.

Notwithstanding the limited extent of the resources of the Academy, the council are of opinion, that the formation of a national museum of antiquities is an object which the Academy should continue steadily to pursue, as far as these resources will reasonably permit; and since many articles of great value to the antiquarian are disposed of from time to time by public and by private sale, and may never again be met with, if such opportunities of procuring them are lost, they have thought it advisable to recommend to the Academy that a sum of money should be entrusted to the committee of antiquities to enable them to profit by such chances. The Academy have accordingly, by a recent vote, placed at the disposal of the committee the sum of 200l., which will probably serve the purpose for a considerable period. In the meantime, from the liberality of members and other gentlemen, the museum is receiving constant accessions, which are regularly recorded in the proceedings, and among which the large donation lately made by Captain Portlock is deserving of especial mention.

“Dr. Aquilla Smith read a paper ‘On the Irish coins of Henry VII.’ In the preliminary remarks, the author entered at some length into the history of the Irish coinage during the reigns of Henry V. and Henry VI., with the view of facilitating his inquiries in the subsequent part of his essay. And from the evidence of several acts of parliament, which were not known to previous writers on the coinage of Ireland, he inferred that no legal money was coined in this country by Henry V., and that very few coins are known which can be appropriated to his immediate successor. The coins of Henry VII., which are very numerous, were divided into three sections, each distinguished by the form of the cross on the reverse; and in the last section the author supported Mr. Lindsay's appropriation to Henry VII. of the untressed groats which Simon had given to Henry V.”

“A communication by Francis Crawford, Esq., A.B., ‘On the utility of the Irish language in classical studies,’ was read. The object of the writer was to shew, that, notwithstanding the contempt and ridicule into which the subject had fallen, in consequence of the rash and unphilosophic views of injudicious advocates, still there existed reasonable grounds for believing that a careful and sober analysis of heathen mythological names would resolve them into Celtic elements through the medium of Irish: accordingly he proceeded to give numerous instances of such analysis, at the same time declaring, that unless supported by such analogies, or other external evidence, as he offered, investigations of this sort were by no means to be relied upon. After interpreting in this manner the names of some of the Syrian deities mentioned by Selden, in his learned work *De Diis Syris*, the writer went on to set the whole subject in a more interesting point of view, by attempting to shew, that even the Bible might receive illustration and confirmation from such inquiries: to effect this, he undertook to identify the Melchizedek of Scripture with the famous Tyrian Hercules; he shewed, at some length, that they were contemporaries in history, that they agreed in character, that tithes were paid to both, and, finally, that the name of Malcarth, by which the Tyrian Hercules was best known, when resolved into its Celtic com-

ponents Mal-ceapt, literally signified 'righteous king,' or king of righteousness. The writer, after some further proofs of their identity, concluded by giving a description of the rites and ceremonies used in the worship of Hercules at Gades, intimating that they denoted a purer mode of religious culture than generally obtained in the heathen world."

[To be continued.]

LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC MEETINGS FOR THE ENSUING WEEK:—

Saturday.—*Asiatic*, this day, 2 P.M.; *Westminster Medical*, this day, 8 P.M.; *Mathematical*, this day, 8 P.M.
Monday.—*Geographical*, 8½ P.M.; *Medical*, 8 P.M.
Tuesday.—*Medical and Chirurgical*, 8½ P.M.; *Zoological*, 8½ P.M.
Wednesday.—*Society of Arts*, 8 P.M.; *Medico-Botanical*, 8 P.M.; *Microscopical*, 8 P.M.
Thursday.—*Royal*, 8½ P.M.; *Antiquaries*, 8 P.M.; *Royal Society of Literature*, 4 P.M.; *Numismatic*, 7 P.M.
Saturday.—*Royal Botanic*, 4 P.M.; *Westminster Medical*, 8 P.M.; *Mathematical*, 8 P.M.

FINE ARTS.

BRITISH INSTITUTION.

WE were on Monday admitted to view the studies by young artists from the pictures by old masters, liberally left, by their owners, in the British Gallery for this purpose. With very few exceptions, we are sorry to say, the result this year has been by no means equal to the utility of the design: and farther, under this feeling of disappointment, we shall not pursue the subject, or enter into any detailed remarks. This branch of the arts has been nodding; and we can only hope it may be awake in 1843.

THE WILKIE MONUMENT.

WE last week fell into error respecting this design, having mistaken a reference to Sir Francis Chantrey's city-statue of the Duke of Wellington as applying to the proposed design in honour of Sir David Wilkie. Being upon the committee, and both subjects happening to be discussed at the same time, the blunder was not extraordinary; and we shall only be sorry for it, if it lead to any misapprehension on the part of the public. The most obvious and distinct mode of preventing this, perhaps, is to insert the following official letter, from the treasurer of the Wilkie subscription:—

"Sir,—Having observed a paragraph on this subject in the last *Literary Gazette*, in which it is stated that 'Sir Francis Chantrey is engaged by the appointed committee in modelling a whole-length statue, to be erected to his (Sir D. Wilkie's) memory,' I think it right to state that this is a misapprehension. No sculptor has been requested to undertake this commission by the committee, nor will any steps be taken for that purpose, until the general committee shall have been specially convened, to decide in what manner the object of the subscribers can be most satisfactorily carried out; and, in order that the subject may receive the fullest consideration, it has been considered advisable that such special meeting should not be held until the meeting of parliament. I am, sir, your most obedient servant,

7 Park Square,
Nov. 15, 1841.

P. LAURIE,
Treasurer."

Having thus restored the matter to a right footing, we may be allowed to express an opinion, that, as Mr. Joseph's bust is so remarkable a likeness, it ought to be a component part of whatever the committee in their judgment determine to adopt as a tribute to the memory of Wilkie. On all hands we have heard the

suggestion of Wilkie medals highly approved of; and we have only to hope that there will be, as there should be, such a surplus of fund as to enable them to be instituted in a manner worthy of the past and the future—of our lamented friend, and of the national arts. The award of the medals might well be entrusted to a small select body at the head of the profession in England and Scotland; and we do love the immortality that is remembered, and usefully remembered, every year.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Hacienda de Regla, Mexico. Sketched by John Phillips, Secretary to the Real del Monte Mining Company. On stone by W. Bevan. Ackermann and Co.

This lithograph gives us a more complete idea of South American scenery than any single print we remember to have seen. It is truly *veluti in speculum*, and shows the establishment and works of the Del Monte Company in condition and detail. The situation itself is extremely picturesque; and the contrast between the grand beauties of nature and the great operations of art in mining, smelting, &c. &c., is uncommon and striking. The silvery sky and the silvery earth are alike favourable to the effects of the artist.

A Map of the Countries between England and India, for the Use of Overland Travellers, in illustration of the Hand-book for India and Egypt. By George Parbury, Esq. Allen and Co.

WE spoke of the *Hand-book* in the terms of praise which its usefulness merited; and we have much pleasure in adding now, that this companion to it is as good as it is essentially necessary.

THE DRAMA.

Covent Garden.—On Wednesday the ingenuity of Mr. Peake constructed a Janus-comedy, *sui generis*, out of Steele's *Tender Husband* and Mrs. Sheridan's *Discovery*: the former full of broad humour, the latter marked by distinctive character and pleasing conversational dialogue. The talent displayed in this union shewed great dramatic skill and tact; and the only drawback was the difficulty of getting the two lines into one line of proper length. A play, however good, which lasts three hours and a half, is at least an hour over the right and agreeable boundary. Yet we see not where Mr. Peake could have curtailed or omitted. The whole seems necessary to the plots, and consequently a certain degree of languor or heaviness inseparable from their conjoined adoption. "The Court and City" intermingled naturally enough, the rage for speculation of the times furnishing an adequate principle for the intercourse between the east and the west ends, avarice and fashion, fashion and avarice. The country too is represented by a hectoring Devonian squire and his cudgelled and boorish son (Bartley and Harley); and a specimen of the sentimental and romantic is given in the person of the citizen's rich niece, *Barbara Bearfinder* (Mrs. Walter Lacy). There is, therefore, plenty of variety, and no want of contrasts. *Lord Dangerfield* (Diddar) is a round lord, with a most excellent lady (Mrs. West). Mr. and Mrs. C. Mathews, *Sir Henry* and *Lady Whiffle*, are a young married couple of extreme instability and pertinacity, who quarrel through the piece, and are brought to their senses at last by the sound advice of *Lady Dangerfield*, and seeing the danger to which their domestic folly exposes them. *Sir Paladin Scruple*

(Farren) is the most original conception; and when performed by Garrick, under its former name, made a strong sensation in the theatrical world. We can believe that it lost nothing in the hands of its new owner. The pompous platitudes, the cold fervours, the roundabout nothings and apologies for nothings, the prolix formalities, the involved speechifications, the measured raptures (every look and tone and action giving the lie to the words uttered), and the studied inanities, were executed in a style of perfect art, and elicited warm applause. Mrs. Nisbett, a charming coquettish widow (*Charming-ton*), who holds this dry bundle of a man in thrall—*Bearbinder* (Mr. F. Mathews), the city plodder—Mrs. *Bearbinder*, his antiquated maiden sister (Mrs. Tayleure)—*Louisa Dangerfield* (Miss Cooper), a sweet and amiable person—*Capt. Dangerfield* (Mr. W. Lacy), the successful lover of *Barbara*—and *Winnington* (Cooper), a specious and plotting lawyer, fill up the measure of a well-imagined and well-acted *dramatis personæ*. The humours of *Sir Hector Trimbrush* and his booby boy were forcibly delineated by Bartley and Harley, and caused bursts of laughter. The scene of the latter with his cousin *Barbara*, in which they agree cordially to hate each other, is one of the best in the play; and we may add that Mrs. W. Lacy did much for a part more easy to develop in the pages of a novel than on the stage, where brevity is the soul of wit. The old name of Biddy, though, would have been better retained than changed for *Barbara*—for *Barbara* is romantic, *ex gr.* *Barbara* Allen. The dresses are splendid, and have a good effect, though we question their accuracy, stated in the bills to be of 1786, notwithstanding the latest play was written more than twenty years before that date. Another solecism consisted in the ingress and egress of all the parties into houses and chambers, the propriety of which became so confused thereby, that it was impossible to guess to whom they pertained. Thus (for instance), *Lady Whiffle's* dressing-room, apparently, is invaded; and *Lord Dangerfield* is left there in a seat before her looking-glass, whilst she and her husband bow themselves out. But this sort of comity of abodes and apartments prevails throughout. At the end there is a nice old English dance, that completed the good humour with which the audience (a thin one) had witnessed the performances; and Farren, with laughable solemnity and circumlocution, announced the repetition thrice a week, without a dissentient voice.

Adelphi.—On Monday *Ten Thousand a Year*, arranged from the popular papers of that title in *Blackwood's Magazine*, was produced here with success. The principal characters are supported with much talent by Mr. Wright (*Tittebat*), who, more particularly in the latter part of the drama, was truly humorous; by Mr. Lyon, who gave full force and expression to the smooth villain (*Gammon*); and although some disapprobation is rightly expressed by the audience at his closing scene, it is not at the actor. Wilkinson (*Quirk*) played cleverly throughout; his scene with *Gammon*, after their villainy is discovered, was really finely acted. Mrs. Yates, as ever, natural and charming, Mrs. Grattan (with a pretty little song), Mr. P. Bedford (with a droll one), also gave strength to the cast. The two last epochs are the most dramatic; but as a whole, though it has been found impossible to concentrate the numberless events of a long three-volume novel, the drama will well repay a visit. There is a striking new scene at the end. The water-piece has, in consequence of this production, taken its proper place as an after-piece.

VARIETIES.

The little Bijou Almanac is this year making its appearance with some distinguished portraits in little: John Murray and Charles Dickens have only a sheet of silver-paper between them; and there is no more between the beautiful singer Staudigl, and Miss Ellen Tree on one side, and Mlle. Rachel on the other. We imagine him chanting Macheath's "How happy!" The Princess Royal crowns the whole; and, thanks to the artist, notwithstanding what has happened, her royal nose does not appear to be out of joint.

More Distress.—We lament to learn the premature death of an individual of whose imitative talents on the stage we have spoken with well-merited encomium. Mr. W. H. Nightingale, who was also a clever likeness-draughtsman, died, Oct. 20, bereft of reason, arising from nervous excitement; and his poor mother, whom he had long supported with every comfort by his exertions as an artist, is left in a state of distress, which has strong claims on the sympathy of his many companions, friends, and admirers. A subscription has been opened for her; and she resides at 19 Princes Street, Stamford Street.

King's College Hospital.—A sermon in aid of the funds of this truly charitable and useful institution was preached at St. Mary-le-Strand on Sunday by the rev. rector Mr. Denham, when, we regret to say, only 13*l.* was collected. The hospital requires for its adequate support an income to the amount of 3,500*l.* per ann.; but it is calculated to do good and relieve distress to ten times that amount.

The Polish Concert and Ball, on Wednesday night, went off with great *éclat*, to the delight of a very motley multitude; and the exertions of the parties who have undergone so much labour in getting them up are rewarded in the way most congenial to their feelings—by the realisation of a handsome sum, to be addressed to the relief of these homeless strangers.

Royal Exchange.—The foundation-stone of this building is appointed to be laid early in January, by Prince Albert, with grand masonic ceremonies. It is to be finished by Midsummer 1844; and the contract is taken by Mr. Tite at 115,900*l.*

St. Alban's Abbey, it is rumoured, is likely to be made a cathedral-church, when contemplated alterations in the diocese of London take place.

A singular Newspaper.—Among the curious articles we sometimes see in newspapers, we have not before seen any like that in the *Glasgow Constitutional* of the 10th. Fourteen columns—the whole inner portion of the sheet—is occupied with an original tour (as published in eight previous numbers) from Glasgow, *vid* Liverpool, London, and Southampton, to Havre, Paris, Strasburg, Baden, Cologne, Liege, Brussels, Waterloo, Antwerp, &c.; and, Scotchman-like, "back again." Had this journal appeared in a volume, we should have said that it was eminently characteristic, and often so redolent of nationality, and the West of Scotland in particular, as to remind us of the writings of John Galt.

The Evils of Wood Paving.—We have to acknowledge a copy of Mr. Kentish's letter on this subject to the *Morning Herald*; but, having been published in that journal, we need only notice, that his great objection is, that "wood runs so rapidly to decay when subjected to humidity, that the best-seasoned timber exposed to damp soon becomes decomposed and

putrescent. The albumen contained in it, like similar matter in animal substances, is a susceptible germ of rotteness, which starts (an odd word for the *début* of the rot!) into existence the moment the combined energies of wet and warmth reach it, and then its desolating influence spreads with a rapidity that nothing can reach or control." That "wood paving is not only acted upon by these two fertile sources of decay, but its fibres soon become impregnated with pestilential carburetted hydrogen, which exudes through the gas-pipes, saturates the surrounding earth, and, being that very substance which escapes from animal and vegetable bodies when in a highly putrefactive state, it will have a tendency to assist rapidly in the decomposition of the blocks." And thus, "long before half the streets of this metropolis are covered with such a pavement, the 'malaria' that will arise from so extensive a mass of vegetable corruption will sweep off its inhabitants more numerously, and with more unerring certainty than the 'plague of London,' because every individual will be incessantly breathing the deadly venom floating in the poisoned atmosphere." As a remedy, Mr. K. prescribes the soaking of the wood in bichloride of mercury.

Mr. George Bennett, the African missionary, traveller, and author, died suddenly on Saturday last, as he was walking in Hackney, of a rupture of a blood-vessel in the heart.

Milk Powder.—Mr. Kirchoff, a Russian chemist (who discovered the process of converting starch into sugar), has, it is stated, invented means for preserving fresh milk for an indefinite time. He slowly evaporates the fluid till it is reduced to a dry powder, in which condition it is bottled and well stoppered. When wanted for use, a little of the powder, diluted with water, makes a very good second edition of fresh milk from the cow!

Scottish Episcopal University.—Measures are stated to be in progress for the establishment, in some central and quiet site in Scotland, of a university for the education of youth of the Episcopal or Church-of-England persuasion. The hot warfare between intrusion and non-intrusion in the Presbyterian Kirk has, it is thought, had some influence in advancing this design.

Sir T. Lawrence's Collection of M. Angelo and Raphael Drawings.—A subscription has been set on foot in Oxford for the purchase of that fine portion of Lawrence's collection not sold by Messrs. Woodburn, to be placed in the new galleries now erecting in the university. The vice-chancellor took the chair at the meeting, and above 500*l.* was immediately raised.

The Public Records of the Court of Exchequer, hitherto preserved at the Carlton Ride, and of the Augmentation-office, heretofore in the West Tower of Westminster Abbey and Somerset House (except the records of the Law Courts for the last 20 years), are now, by act of parliament, delivered over to the custody of the Master of the Rolls, and are to be consulted at a diminished expense in his court.

Longevity.—The widow of one of the famous acrobatic brothers Montgolfier is mentioned in a provincial French paper as having gone to look at a fine new bridge at Triel (Seine and Oise), accompanied by the notables of the place. She is a hundred and seven years old, and walked with ease to the sight.—(From No. I. of *L'Union Catholique*, a religious journal just established in Paris, and much of a novelty in the periodical literature of France.)

Hedgehogs.—The statement of M. Lenz, about ten years ago, that hedgehogs are unhurt by

the most violent poisons, either administered internally or communicated by external violence, is said to be confirmed by recent experiments.

Earthquakes in the West Indies.—On the 16th of August smart shocks of earthquake were felt at Antigua, Martinique, and other West India Islands.

Roman Coins.—The *Boston Herald* states that a number of Roman coins, chiefly of the Emperor Constantine, in a high state of preservation, have recently been found in the sandy soil near the well-known station of Ancaster.

Procès de Calas.—The *Gazette de Languedoc* states that a M. Plougoulm has devoted himself with so much success to the investigation of this tragic cause, that he is about to publish a volume which completely refutes Voltaire, Elie de Beaumont, and many other writers, establishes the guilt of the unfortunate Calas, and proves the justice of the sentence of the *le parlement de Toulouse*.

Madame Laffarge has been removed from her prison at Tulle to the central house of correction at Montpellier, where she is to undergo her sentence of perpetual imprisonment.

Instruction in France.—In 1837 there were 29,613 schools for primary instruction in the 37,295 communes of France; and in 1840 they had increased to the number of 33,099; leaving only 4196 to be provided. The number of children had augmented, in like proportion, from 2,680,000 to 2,881,000; but since 1829 the increase has been 1,912,339 children! The schools are classed thus: Roman Catholics, 28,018; Protestants, 677; Israelites, 31; and mixed, 2,059. The number of teachers, 62,859; and of primary normal schools, 79. The houses of refuge are estimated at 555 in only 532 of the communes; and the children received in them at 50,986.

American Census, June 1, 1840.			
Free whites.	Males	7,249,266	
	Females	6,939,842	14,189,108
Free coloured persons.	Males	186,467	
	Fem.	199,778	386,245
Slaves.	Males	1,246,468	
	Females	1,240,803	2,487,271
Aggregate			17,062,566
On board vessels of war			6,100
Total			17,068,666

Employed in agriculture, 3,717,756; in commerce, 117,575; in manufactures, 791,545; in sea-navigation, 56,025; in inland-navigation, 33,067; in learned professions, 65,236; students and pupils in colleges and schools, 2,493,900; number of whites above twenty years of age who cannot read or write, 549,693.

LITERARY NOVELTIES.

67 Copious as these notices are, for the information of the Trade and the Public, we cannot extend them by the insertion of new editions. These, if submitted to us, with any additions or improvements, will be properly noticed; and what is deserving in them pointed out.

In the press, an English translation of Rotteck's General History of the World, from the earliest times to the year 1831; continued to the year 1840, by E. F. Jones, A.M.—History of the Knights Templars, the Temple Church, and the Temple, by C. G. Addison, of the Inner Temple.—Notes of a Traveller, on the Social and Political State of Italy, France, Germany, &c., during the Nineteenth Century, by Samuel Laing, Esq., author of "Travels in Norway and Sweden."—Rambling Recollections of a Soldier of Fortune, by W. H. Maxwell, author of "Stories of Waterloo," "Wild Sports of the West," "Life of Wellington," &c.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

Illustrations of the Comparative Anatomy of the Nervous System, by J. Swan, 4to, 2*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*—Etc.

ments of Chemistry, by R. Kane, M.D. 8vo, 24s.—A Treatise on Root-Pruning of Pear and other Trees, by T. Rivers, jun., 8vo, 1s.—A Descriptive Catalogue of Roses, by T. Rivers, jun., for the Autumn of 1841 and the Spring of 1842, 6d.—Moreau's Icones Obstetricæ; or, Atlas of Midwifery, fol. 51. 3s. plain; 6l. 6s. coloured.—An Essay on the Moral Nature of Man, by G. Long, post 8vo, 6s.—The Protestant Christian Keepsake, edited by Charlotte Elizabeth, post 8vo, 9s.—Letters and Life of Rev. S. Rutherford, edited by the Rev. C. Thomson, new edit. 2 vols. 8s.—Wood's Mechanics, new edit. by Snowball, 8vo, 8s. 6d.—The Seaman's Manual, by R. H. Dana, fcp. 7s.—Ferrers: a Romance of the Reign of George II., by C. Oller, 3 vols. post 8vo, 1l. 11s. 6d.—The English Language, by R. G. Latham, 8vo, 12s.—The Etolian and Geoffrey Selwood, by Charlotte Adams, 18mo, 2s. 6d.—Lined Twigs, 9th edit. sq. 2s. 6d.—Gallery of Beauty; or, Court of Queen Victoria, edited by T. G. Patmore, royal 4to, 2l. 2s.—The Recreation for 1842, 12mo, 5s.—Hood's Comic Annual for 1842, fcp. 12s.—Episcopacy and Presbytery, by the Rev. A. Boyd, 8vo, 10s. 6d.—Wordsworth's Law of Joint-Stock Companies, 3d edit. 8vo, 18s.—Selections from the first four Volumes of Newman's Sermons, 12mo, 7s. 6d.—The Christian Souvenir, edited by the Rev. C. B. Taylor, post 8vo, 16s.—Cousin Wally's Holydays, 1l. 6d.—Biblical Cabinet, Vol. XXXIII. Coward's Sermons on the Life of the Early Christians, fcp. 5s.; Vol. XXXIV. Rosenmüller's Biblical Geography, fcp. 6s.—History of the Church of Scotland, by the Rev. W. M. Hetherington, 8vo, 10s. 6d.—The Mental and Moral Dignity of Woman, by the Rev. B. Parsons, 12mo, 5s. 6d.

METEOROLOGICAL JOURNAL, 1841.

November.	Thermometer.	Barometer.
Thursday . . . 11	From 44 to 53	29.90 Station.
Friday . . . 12	35 . . . 50	29.53 to 29.46
Saturday . . . 13	34 . . . 44	29.38 . . . 29.26
Sunday . . . 14	30 . . . 39	29.02 . . . 29.30
Monday . . . 15	24 . . . 35	29.41 . . . 29.28
Tuesday . . . 16	23 . . . 34	29.31 . . . 29.48
Wednesday . . . 17	15 . . . 34	29.58 . . . 29.44

Wind south-west and north-east. On the 11th, morning overcast, a little rain fell about half-past ten, afternoon and evening clear; the 12th, morning cloudy, raining very heavily during the early part of the morning, otherwise generally clear, showery between two and four p.m.; the 13th, morning clear, otherwise overcast, raining generally from about 4 till 8 p.m.; the 14th, morning overcast, with snow and rain, otherwise clear, with boisterous during the afternoon and evening; the 15th, morning clear, otherwise overcast; the 16th, quite clear; the 17th, morning clear, foggy, and very dull, from about 11 A.M. till 12 h. 30 m. P.M., otherwise overcast.

Aurora borealis, extending from north to north-east, between eight and nine on the evening of the 11th. *Three meteors* seen in the east, between half-past eight and nine on the evening of the 14th. *Two meteor* seen in the north-east, about nine on the evening of the 16th. Rain fallen, 725 of an inch.

Edmonton. CHARLES HENRY ADAMS.
Latitude, 51° 37' 32" north.
Longitude, 3° 51' west of Greenwich.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We need hardly direct notice to the curious, and, as they stand in juxtaposition, the cruel and grotesque experiments on animals described in the Paris letter this week. Their strangeness and importance form an odd melody.

To the suggestion of "An Englishwoman," that the owners of estates would do well to plant each an oak in commemoration of the birth of the heir-apparent, and to be called the Prince of Wales's Tree, we can see no objection, where parties like to take the hint; and we do hope that the *Literary Gazette* of the year 2042 will be glad to notice those which have flourished the most and grown the biggest. We cannot, however, at the beginning of the plantation venture to print the verses of our fair correspondent.

Thanks for "Father Time;" but we cannot entertain him at present.

We cannot make out the address of our fair correspondent of . . . Castle, Athlone; and should be glad to be favoured with it.

We trust that Susan W. does not mistake her lines for poetry; yet they are not prose, and so particularly odd in their construction, that we copy a sample of the "Pretty Child just escaped from School," as a composition of curiosity:

"She seem'd
Brimful of mirth, and at last
It bubbled o'er with a soft low
Musical laugh, as on tiptoe she
Stole away; swift of foot as
The mountain-deer, she hies
To the old green wood!"

ADVERTISEMENT.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A FRENCH LADY, accustomed to Tuition in English Schools, is desirous of changing her present situation for another, in an Establishment of respectability. Salary not so much an object as a comfortable home. Address (post paid) C. B., at the Office of the *Literary Gazette*. The highest references will be given and required.

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The Report of the Government Commissioners, and the deep interest which has been expressed in Parliament, and by all who have the safety of our navy, the success of our commerce, and the protection of our seamen and fishermen at heart, prove incontrovertibly the absolute necessity which exists for the immediate reparation of all our present harbours, and for the formation of at least 250 new ones. The expense, which has hitherto been one of the insurmountable impediments, no longer offers any obstacle; as, by Captain Taylor's meritorious invention, this Company can form Floating Breakwaters at a less expense than that certified by the Government Commissioners as the sum required by the old modes for the formation of three. The facility of construction enables this Company to form Breakwaters to be affixed, and harbours of refuge formed, on the most exposed parts of our coasts, where not only at present exist, but where also none other than by this method can be constructed; and smooth water for the safe landing of goods and passengers by steamers, can be ensured at all times of the tide, even at piers in the most exposed places.

That the government of this country will avail itself of the ready means which this invention alone affords, there can be no doubt. The Directors have great satisfaction in stating, that they are in active negotiation with several places of the highest maritime importance, and that the Admiralty, zealous for the promotion and success of the undertaking, have already granted the use of anchors and counter-weights to enable Captains to move their Breakwaters into immediate operation at Brighton; and we may fairly rely that there is scarcely a single port in the United Kingdom which will not avail itself of the benefit now presented by this Company. The cost of the Breakwater laid down, the cost being so comparatively small, and the advantages so great.

The result to the Shareholders, on the employment of the Company's works and means in this meritorious cause, can fail to ensure a return in a pecuniary view which will far exceed the most sanguine expectations.

Proprietors and other particulars may be obtained at the Company's Office, at the Solicitor's, 5 Sile Lane, Bucklersbury; and at the Office of Messrs. Clarke, Esq., Brighton; where also applications for shares may be made until the 30th of November next, when the allotment will be made.

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